

CATALOGUE

OF A

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF 16TH & 17TH CENTURY

PROVINCIAL SILVER SPOONS

incorporating the entire collection left by

THE LATE H. D. ELLIS, ESQ.

at his death.

The Property of Lieut.-Col. J. Bennett-Stanford

of Pythouse, Tisbury, Wiltshire

COMPRISING

SPOONS MADE AT OR ATTRIBUTED TO:—

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BARNSTAPLE	GUERNSEY	NEWCASTLE	SOUTHAMPTON
BATH	HULL	NEWPORT (MON.)	SHREWSBURY
BRIDGWATER	ILCHESTER	NORWICH	TAUNTON
BRISTOL	IPSWICH	PLYMOUTH	TAVISTOCK
BURY ST. EDMUNDS	JERSEY	POOLE	TRURO
CARLISLE	LEEDS	RICHMOND (Yorks.)	WOKINGHAM
CHESTER	LEICESTER	ROCHESTER	WORCESTER
EXETER	LEWES	SALISBURY	YORK
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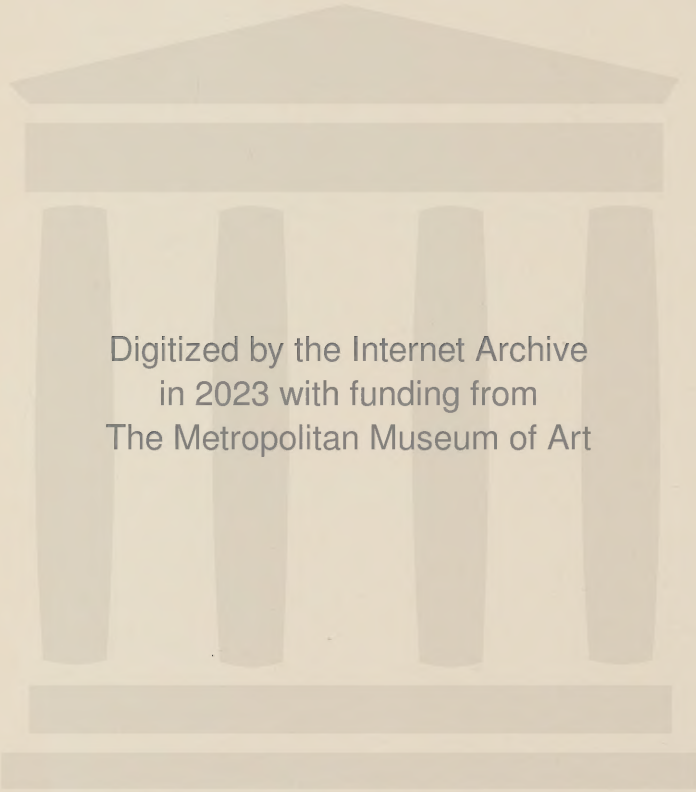
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Contrary to our usual custom, we have allowed the name of Commander G. E. P. How, Royal Navy, F.S.A. Scot., to be published as the compiler of this catalogue, feeling that all who are interested should know the authority for its revisions of accepted attributions. We have also accepted Commander How's request that both plates and text of the catalogue should be copyright.

September, 1935

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PREFACE

IT is inevitable that in his allotted span no one man can complete a detailed account of the English goldsmiths and their marks ; to quote Sir Charles Jackson's own words in the Preface to the 1905 edition of his magnificent book : " This work is still far from perfect, and is greatly inferior to what I wished it to be, but I have done my best to place this subject upon a clearer and more definite footing ".

Wonderful as Sir Charles Jackson's work is, other men contemporary with him (such as the late Mr. Ellis) were working on similar lines, and since the second edition of his book was published in 1921 still further important research work has been carried out in different districts by many persons, checking and correcting Sir Charles Jackson's assumptions, bringing to light the marks of unknown craftsmen, and assigning unasccribed marks to definite localities, such as the Parnel marks illustrated in this catalogue under Barnstaple.

Many of the discoveries made by the late Mr. Ellis were given to Sir Charles Jackson, and incorporated in the second edition of his book ; but it is clear that the late Mr. Ellis did not always agree with Sir Charles Jackson's grouping of marks, and had additional information which was either not imparted to Sir Charles Jackson, or was obtained after 1921.

For a long time I have been endeavouring, in the light of present knowledge, and with the help of information placed at my disposal by others, to collate as much material as possible on provincial marks, and it is my intention, given further assistance from local antiquaries, ultimately to publish a book, in an attempt to add to the knowledge of a subject which, for obvious reasons, will never be entirely elucidated.

Thanks to the courtesy and hospitality of Lieut.-Colonel Benett-Stanford in allowing me unlimited time in which to catalogue the remarkable collection now offered for sale (which includes all the provincial spoons left by the late Mr. Ellis at his death), and at the express wish of Mr. Bryan Ellis, to whom I am indebted for the loan of his father's books and all his papers relating to silver, I have attempted to group these spoons, incorporating the researches of the late Mr. Ellis with such information as I have at my own disposal. No doubt some of the marks illustrated in this catalogue will later be found to be wrongly grouped, but many marks previously unasccribed are now unquestionably proven, and many of the ascriptions in Sir Charles Jackson's second edition can, with complete certainty, be revised.

I have written a foreword to nearly every group in this catalogue, explaining my reasons for thus grouping these particular marks, and stating the sources from which I obtained my information.

In order to assist future research on these and other provincial marks I have added as an appendix a list of provincial goldsmiths whose names are not mentioned by Sir Charles Jackson, obtained by the late Mr. Ellis, Mr. Casley, Miss Wood, myself, and others, from Borough and Town Records, from searches made by the Goldsmiths' Company and entered in the Company's Minutes, and from various other sources, as well as an alphabetical list of makers' initials to whom marks are not definitely ascribed in Jackson or this catalogue.

After many months spent in studying and photographing these and other provincial marks, I feel in entire sympathy with the late Mr. Ellis who wrote in the margin of his personal copy of Jackson, on page 207, where a mark is shown on line 10 as that of Robert Rew, and an almost identical mark on line 22 is attributed to Richard Rugg :

“ Said Robert Rew to Richard Rugg
 ‘ R.R.’s my mark ’, but with a shrug
 Said Richard Rugg to Robert Rew
 ‘ I’m R.R. just as much as you ’ ;
 So neither yielded ; both held out,
 And left the question still in doubt ”.

G. E. P. HOW, *Commander Royal Navy, F.S.A. Scot.*,

AUGUST 1935

13, BERKELEY SQUARE,
 LONDON, W. 1.

LIST OF CONTENTS

	LOT
1. YORK GROUP	1 - 5
2. ROSE & R.C. GROUP, possibly Richmond, Yorkshire	6 - 7
3. LEEDS GROUP	8 - 13
4. HULL GROUP	14 - 18
5. NEWCASTLE GROUP	19 - 21
6. GATESHEAD GROUP	22
7. A.B. AND CASTLE MARK GROUP	23 - 29
8. CARLISLE GROUP	30 - 38
9. CHESTER GROUP	39 - 41
10. NORWICH GROUP	42 - 58
11. FLEUR-DE-LYS GROUP and associated marks ascribed to Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, and other East Anglian towns	59 - 75
12. THE LEOPARD'S HEAD GROUP and associated marks, possibly Shrewsbury, Shaftesbury or Stratford- on-Avon	76 - 82
13. THE " LONDON FORGERY " GROUP	83 - 88
14. PETAL AND PELLET GROUP, possibly associated with the " London Forgery " Group	89 - 92
15. HEART AND PELLET GROUP, possibly associated with the " London Forgery " Group	93 - 97
16. SHERBORNE GROUP	98 - 100
17. ESCALLOP GROUP, and associated marks ascribed to Poole and possibly Gloucestershire.. .. .	101 - 107
18. LEWES GROUP	108
19. ACORN GROUP, probably Wokingham	109
20. PEAR AND PELLET GROUP, probably Worcester	110 - 110a
21. WINGED CHERUB GROUP, probably Newport (Mon.)	111
22. " R " MARK GROUP, possibly Rochester	112
23. BATH GROUP	113
24. GLOUCESTER GROUP	114 - 115
25. THE EAGLE DISPLAYED GROUP and associated marks, probably Gloucester or Salisbury	116 - 117
26. THE RAYED SUN GROUP, possibly Ilchester	118 - 121

	Lot
27. POSSIBLY SCOTTISH GROUP	122 - 127
28. THE CINQFOIL GROUP, probably Leicester or the Bury St. Edmunds district	128 - 142
29. BRIDGWATER GROUP	143 - 147
30. BRISTOL GROUP	148 - 157
31. EXETER GROUP	158 - 180
32. TRURO GROUP	181 - 190
33. TAUNTON GROUP	191 - 193
34. " T " MARK GROUP	194 - 197
35. BARNSTAPLE GROUP	198 - 213
36. PLYMOUTH GROUP	214
37. TERMINAL FIGURE GROUP	215 - 218
38. CHANNEL ISLANDS GROUP	219 - 224
39. UNCLASSIFIED GROUP with some tentative ascriptions	225 - 252

INDEX

OF GROUPS AND POSSIBLE TOWNS OF ORIGIN MENTIONED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

L. *refers to Lot number.*

F. *refers to Foreword to Group.*

e.g. L.27. = Lot 27.

F.22. = Foreword immediately
preceding lot 22.

A.B. and CASTLE MARK GROUP ..	F.23	L.23-29
A.B. and Castle	F.19	
Aberdeen	F.23	L.23-29
Aberystwyth	F.23	L.23-29
ACORN GROUP	F.109	L.109
Bangor	F.39	
BARNSTAPLE GROUP	F.198	L.198-213
Barnstaple	F.198	L.198-213
	F.158, 215	L.215-216, 232
BATH GROUP	L.113	
Beccles	F.59, 93	L.242
BRIDGWATER GROUP	F.143	L.143-147
Bridgwater	F.143	L.143-147, 158
BRISTOL GROUP	F.148	L.148-157
Bristol	F.148	L.148-157 F.83
Bury St. Edmunds	F.59, 128	L.128-142, 185
CARLISLE GROUP	F.30	L.30-38
Carlisle	F.30	L.30-38, 228
CHANNEL ISLANDS GROUP ..	L.219-224	
CHESTER GROUP	F.39	L.39 41
Chester	F.39	L.39-41 F.59
CINQFOIL GROUP	F.128	L.128-142, 185
Combe Martin	F.198	
Devonport	F.181	
Dordrecht	F.42	
Dorset	L.140	
Dunwich	F.59	
EAGLE DISPLAYED GROUP ..	F.116	L.116-117
ESCALLOP GROUP	F.101	L.101-107
EXETER GROUP	F.158	L.158-180
Exeter	F.158	L.158-180 F.83
	F.181, 198, 214	L.144
	L.225, 249	

FLEUR DE LYS GROUP	..	..	F.59	L.59-75		
GATESHEAD GROUP	..	..	L.22			
Galway	..	..	F.181			
GLOUCESTER GROUP	..	..	F.114	L.114-115		
Gloucester	..	..	F.114	L.114-115	F.116	
				L.116-117		
Gloucestershire	..	..	F.101	L.104-105		
Great Yarmouth	..	..	F.76	L.82		
Greenock	..	..	F.122	L.126-127		
Guernsey	..	..	L.223-224			
Hailsworth	..	..	F.93			
HEART AND PELLET GROUP	..	..	F.93	L.93-97	F.83, 89	
HULL GROUP	..	..	F.14	L.14-18		
Ilchester	..	..	F.118			
Ipswich	..	..	F.59	L.59-75		
Jersey	..	..	F.219	L.219-223		
Kings Lynn	..	..	F.76			
LEEDS GROUP	..	..	F.8	L.8-13		
Leeds	..	..	F.8	L.8-13	F.76	L.252
Leicester	..	..	F.128	L.128-142, 185		
			F.76	L.76		
LEOPARD'S HEAD GROUP	..	..	F.76	L.76-82, 250		
LEWES GROUP	..	..	L.108			
Lincoln	..	..	F.59	L.59-75	F.76	
Liverpool	..	..	F.39			
London	..	..	F.42, 83	L.52, 195		
LONDON FORGERY GROUP	..	..	F.83	L.83-88	F.89	
				L.89-92	F.93	L.93-97
				L.50		
Lowestoft	..	..	F.93			
Montrose	..	..	F.122	L.122, 123, 125		
NEWCASTLE GROUP	..	..	F.19	L.19-21		
Newcastle	..	..	F.19	L.19-21	F.23	
				L.23-29		
Newport (Mon.)	..	..	F.111			
Northampton			L.225			
NORWICH GROUP	..	..	F.42	L.42-58		
Norwich	..	..	F.42	L.42-58	F.76, 83	

PEAR AND PELLET GROUP	..	F.110	L.110-110a	
PETAL AND PELLET GROUP	..	F.89	L.89-92	F.83, 93
PLYMOUTH GROUP	..	F.214	L.214	
Plymouth	.. ..	F.214	L.214	F.215
			L.215-218	F.158 L.174
Poole	.. ..	F.101	L.101-107	
POSSIBLY SCOTTISH GROUP	..	F.122	L.122	127
" R " MARK GROUP	..	L.112		
RAYED SUN GROUP	..	F.118	L.118-121	
Richmond (Yorks.)	..	F.6	L.6-7	
Rochester	.. ..	L.112		
ROSE AND R.C. GROUP	..	F.6	L.6-7	
Salisbury	.. ..	F.116	L.116-117	F.194
		F.215	L.215	L.88
			L.229, 243	
Saltash	.. ..	F.181		
Sandwich	.. ..	L.51-52		
Scottish	.. ..	F.122	L.122-127	F.23
Shaftesbury	.. ..	F.76		
SHERBORNE GROUP	..	L.98-100		
Sherborne	.. ..	L.98-100, 242		
Shrewsbury	.. ..	F.76	L.76-82	F.59, 76
		L.250		
Southampton	.. ..	L.228, 231, 238, 246, 247		
St. Ives	.. ..	L.229, 243		
Stratford-on-Avon	..	F.76		
" T " MARK GROUP	..	F.194	L.194-197	
TAUNTON GROUP	..	F.191	L.191-193	
Taunton	.. ..	F.191	L.191-193	F.194
		L.194-197		
Tavistock	.. ..	F.8		
TERMINAL FIGURE GROUP	..	F.215	L.215-218	
TRURO GROUP	..	F.181	L.181-190	
Truro	.. ..	F.181	L.181-190	F.122
		F.128, 158, 194		
		L.170, 194-197		
UNCLASSIFIED GROUP	..	L.225-252		
Wiltshire	.. ..	L.245		
WINGED CHERUB GROUP	..	F.111	L.111	
Wokingham	F.109	L.109, 244	
Worcester	F.110	L.110, 110a	
YORK GROUP	..	L.1-5		
Youghal	F.198		

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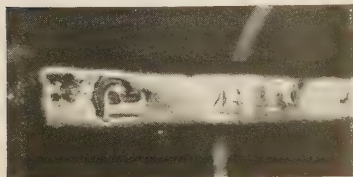
The Property of
Lieut.-Col. J. Bennett-Stanford
of Pythouse, Tisbury, Wiltshire

FIRST DAY'S SALE
Wednesday, 13th November, 1935

The marks reproduced in this catalogue are double the size of the originals.
"F.D." refers to Fox Davis and Crooks "The Book of Public Arms",
"Jackson" refers to Sir Charles Jackson's "English Goldsmiths and their
Marks", 2nd edition, 1921.

YORK GROUP

- 1 A FINE SEAL TOP in good condition, by Robert Beckwith, bearing the date-letter P for the year 1573. This date-letter is not recorded in Jackson, and is probably the only example known to exist



2 A SIMILAR SPOON, by *Robert Beckwith*, 1574

3 A FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, by *G. Kitchin*, 1590. The marks on this spoon are recorded in *Jackson*, p. 286, line 8

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

4 A SEAL TOP with hexagonal seal, 1597. The date-letter shows a slight variation of that shown in *Jackson*, and the maker's mark is not recorded

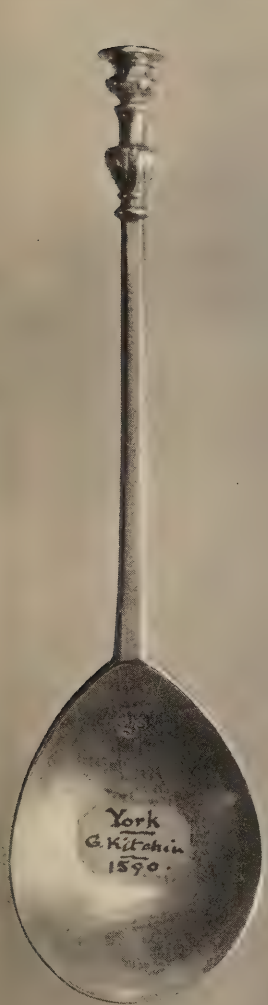


5 A TRIFID, by *William Busfield*, 1678 ; and another, by *I.W.*, probably *John Williamson*, apparently 1699

ROSE and R.C. GROUP POSSIBLY RICHMOND, YORKS

The marks on these spoons were attributed to Richmond, Yorkshire, by the late Mr. Ellis, owing to the fact that the town crest includes a rose (See *F.D.*, Plate 70). It is, however, very doubtful whether this so-called crest is anything but an ornament on the Town Seal ; and therefore the ascription rests on very flimsy evidence and is exceedingly doubtful, though it is difficult to suggest an alternative.

6 A SEAL TOP, circa 1580, marked in the bowl with a rose device incorporating the initials R.C. (See *Jackson*, p. 477, line 2)



3

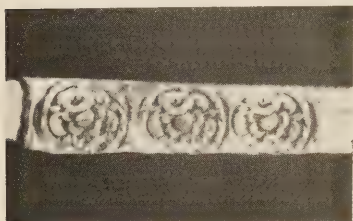


21



7

- 7 A FINE, HEAVY BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, with a rose device incorporating R.C. in the bowl and twice repeated on the stem; a variation of the mark on the foregoing



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 14]

LEEDS GROUP

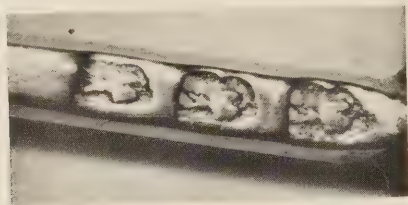
With regard to the most interesting group of marks ascribed by Sir Charles Jackson to Leeds on p. 455, it is evident from his notes that he himself was doubtful whether the plate thus marked was actually made in Leeds.

The appearance of the mark T.S. in monogram, uncommonly like that shown by Sir Charles Jackson under Norwich, p. 317, referred to in this Catalogue in the Fleur-de-Lys Group ascribed to Lincoln and other East Anglian Towns, and in the Leopard's Head Group (Foreword and lot 79), gives cause for doubt, although the fact that a considerable quantity of plate bearing the golden fleece mark is found in Yorkshire gives very strong support to the Leeds ascription. The various initials found in conjunction with the golden fleece may, however, ultimately prove of assistance in attributing them to some town where goldsmiths bearing these initials are known to have worked. At present the only man recorded as having worked in Leeds is Arthur Mangey, who made the town mace in 1694.

Tavistock, in Devon, the town arms of which incorporate the golden fleece, is a possible alternative for lots 8 and 9, which are very much earlier than the other spoons in this group.

(For Leeds Arms *see* Fox-Davis, plate 59, and for Tavistock, plate 28).

- 8 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Peter, *circa* 1600, with the holy dove on the nimbus. Marked in the bowl and thrice on the stem with the golden fleece



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 21]

- 9 A SEAL TOP with identical marks, *pricked* 1636
- 10 A FINE APOSTLE, *pricked* on the nimbus 1655, marked in the bowl and thrice on the stem with the maker's mark *R.W.* (*see Jackson, p. 455, line 4*)
- 11 A HEAVY SEAL TOP, *circa* 1660, marked in the bowl and twice on the stem with a variation of the maker's mark *R.W.*
- 12 A LARGE EARLY TRIFID, *pricked* 1677, in fine condition, the maker's mark *T.B.* in the bowl only (*see Jackson, p. 455, line 1*)
- 13 A TRIFID, *circa* 1680, bearing the maker's mark *T.B.* twice repeated on the stem in conjunction with the golden fleece. The marks are worn and rather indistinct (*see Jackson, p. 455, line 1*)

HULL GROUP

The marks on the spoons in this Group, although of great interest, have already been recorded by Sir Charles Jackson, and throw no further light on the goldsmiths of Hull.

From the number of goldsmiths known to have been working in Hull it would appear likely that ultimately further marks will be found to have been used in this town as well as those at present recorded.



8



16



14

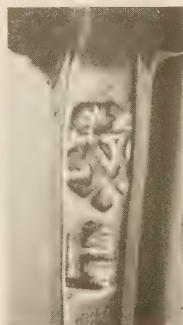
- 14 A FINE APOSTLE, St. John (?), *circa* 1600, bearing the maker's mark *I.W.* in the bowl, and once on the stem in conjunction with the H. town mark. This maker's mark is not recorded in Jackson ; it is possibly James Watson, Sr., *circa* 1582, Jeconiah Watson, *circa* 1610, or James Watson, Jr., *circa* 1620



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 15 A LION SEJANT, by Christopher Watson, mentioned 1638

- 16 A VERY FINE SEAL TOP, by Christopher Watson, *circa* 1640. The maker's mark appears on the stem in conjunction with the H. town mark, and in the bowl



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

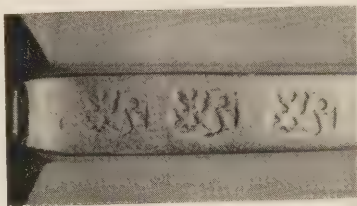
- 17 AN APOSTLE, St. Peter, *circa* 1630, by Robert Robinson, bearing the three-crown town mark in the bowl and the maker's mark on the stem—the other marks are obliterated
- 18 A SEAL TOP, by James Birkby, *circa* 1650, with the three-crown mark in the bowl and on the stem
-

NEWCASTLE GROUP

Observing the very long list of goldsmiths who worked in Newcastle from 1536 until the end of the 17th Century, given by Sir Charles Jackson (*page* 369), it seems curious that so few examples of their work are known.

For further possible Newcastle marks see A.B. and Castle Group—following.

- 19 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Philip, *pricked* 1660, bearing the maker's mark W.R. conjoined in the bowl and thrice on the stem—*probably an early mark of William Ramsay* (See Jackson, *p.* 360)



- 20 AN APOSTLE, marked as the foregoing
- 21 AN INTERESTING TRIFID, with decorated rat tail and most unusual top, by Eli Bilton, *circa* 1694. The town mark and the maker's mark are both struck twice on the stem

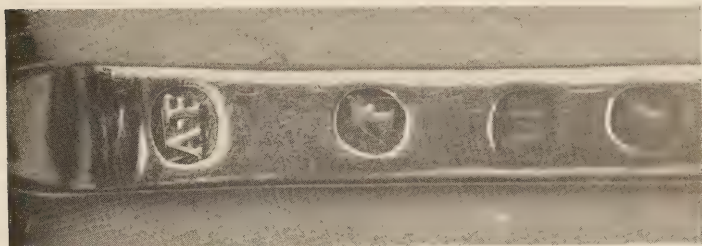
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 14]

GATESHEAD GROUP

The crest of Gateshead is a Goat's Head erased.

(See F.D., Plate 70)

- 22 A FINE TRIFID with bowl rather worn, *circa* 1680. The marks on this spoon are the same as those shown by Jackson, page 454, where the ascription is fully discussed



** This maker A.F. is in all probability Augustine Float, mentioned in Newcastle in 1681.

A.B. AND CASTLE MARK GROUP

The marks A.B. and a small castle in this Group are ascribed by Sir Charles Jackson to Aberdeen (*p.* 533, *lines* 1, 2 and 3).

Apart from the fact that no authenticated Scottish apostle spoons have yet come to light, it is exceedingly improbable that an early group of this magnitude, nearly all found in England, should have had its origin in the north of Scotland.

For some years it has been generally considered that these spoons are of Newcastle origin, but, though the castle struck on the back of the stem is very similar to that used in the second half of the 17th Century by John Wilkinson and John Douthwaite (*Jackson, p.* 360), no maker with the initials A.B. is recorded as having worked there.

The spoons thus marked are exceedingly interesting, the apostles having been made without the nimbus, with the exception of St. Philip (lot 28) in which case the nimbus is very small.

It is now suggested for the first time that these spoons were probably made in Aberystwyth. In the 16th and 17th Centuries, lead and silver were mined in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Aberystwyth, and though it is known that at certain periods large quantities of ore were taken for smelting purposes to Neath, it would seem certain that a considerable amount of silver must have been produced locally.

A. B. AND CASTLE MARK GROUP——*continued*

In the case of the Coombe Martin mines in Devonshire we find Barnstaple, a comparatively small provincial town, producing considerable quantities of very fine plate (note the magnificent series of Barnstaple spoons in this catalogue) and it would only seem reasonable to suppose that a certain number of plate workers would be found in the vicinity of the Aberystwyth mines.

So far no trace of silver actually made in Wales has come to light, but it would seem inevitable that some must have been made at one or more of the important centres such as Cardigan, Carmarthen, Aberystwyth or Tenby, and possibly Cardiff or Neath.

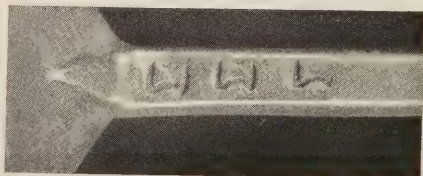
It is known that a mint was established by Charles I in the castle at Aberystwyth (the mint mark sent from London being the Prince of Wales' plumes), and it is probable that at this period silver was also fashioned in Aberystwyth, the centre of the mining district.

No arms are recorded for the town, but the town seal consists of a small single towered castle.

Unless these spoons are of Aberystwyth origin it is remarkable, in a group of this magnitude, all of unusual form, all made during a period when silver is known to have been mined near Aberystwyth, that we should find a small castle similar to the town seal of Aberystwyth stamped on the stems, and A.B. stamped in the bowls (*See Fox Davis, Plate 101*).

The suggestion has only recently been put forward, but in the near future more light surely will be thrown on this very possible ascription.

- 23 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1635, bearing the *A.B.* in the bowl and the three castles on the stem



- 23A A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, marked as the foregoing

- 24 A FINE GILT APOSTLE, St. John, *pricked* 1626, marked as the foregoing

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 26*]

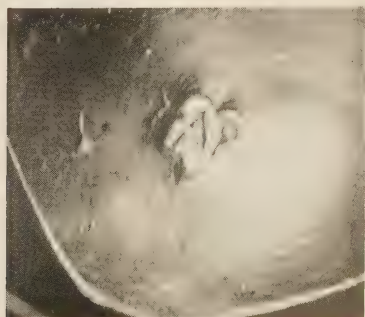
- 25 AN APOSTLE, St. Matthew, *pricked* 163-, bearing the same marks as the foregoing, originally gilt, bowl repaired

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 26*]

- 26 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, St. Matthew, *circa* 1630, *pricked* 1656, marked as the foregoing

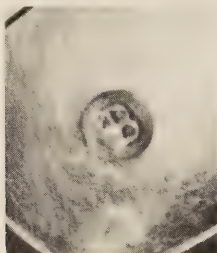
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 26*]

- 27 AN APOSTLE, St. John, *pricked* 1647, bearing a variation of the A.B. mark in the bowl, and the castle struck thrice on the stem, *gilt at a later date*



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 26*]

- 28 AN APOSTLE, St. Philip, *pricked* 1641, bearing a variation of the A.B. in the bowl, and a castle on the stem once only. The small nimbus is reminiscent of the conventional Tudor cap



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 29 A VERY FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1600, *pricked* 1644, marked as the foregoing

CARLISLE GROUP

The Corporation Seal of Carlisle represents a peculiar kind of cross coupé, closely resembling a cross potent, charged in the centre with a rose, and between four others. (See Fox Davis, Plate 92). Jackson refers to the cross as a "cross pattée". The late Mr. Ellis noted, with regard to Jackson, p. 454, line 1, that the mark is evidently a combination of the cross and the rose; and with reference to the marks shown on line 2 he stated that he had seen this barbed rose mark accompanied by E.D. conjoined, as shown on line 1, thus antedating the mark on line 2 to *circa* 1580 (lot 37).

Illustrated in this group are some further marks attributed to Carlisle, and though Sir Charles Jackson and the late Mr. Ellis appear to have been in agreement on the subject it is hard to understand why a four-petalled rose should have been used by the Carlisle goldsmiths, when the rose upon the Corporation Seals is a five-petalled flower with leaves in the place of barbs; though, if we assume that the cross pattée is the main mark of Carlisle, and that the rose was incorporated with the cross by certain goldsmiths, this might reasonably account for the five-petalled Tudor rose being shown as four-petalled when used in conjunction with this cross pattée. Despite this, it seems probable that further research will lead to some of the marks shown by Sir Charles Jackson as being Carlisle, and also to some of those illustrated in this Group, ultimately being found to belong to other places. For further possible Carlisle marks see lot 228.



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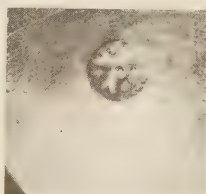
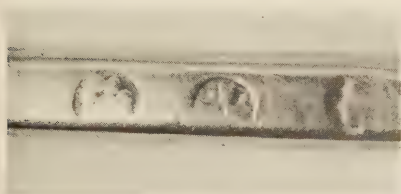
27

- 30 A FINE EARLY APOSTLE, St. Bartholomew, with a pierced nimbus, *circa* 1520, well marked in the bowl only with the cross pattée and rose device



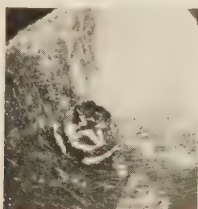
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 30*]

- 31 A BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, marked in the bowl with the cross pattée and dots presumably representing roses. The same mark is repeated on the stem between two small rose marks (*mark in bowl see Jackson, p. 454, line 3*)

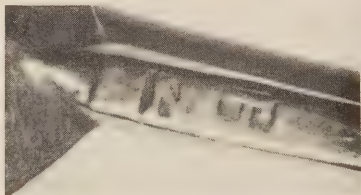


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 30*]

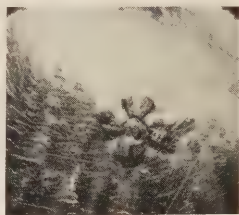
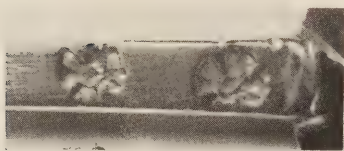
- 32 A FINE SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1560, with hexagonal seal, marked in the bowl and twice on the stem with the cross pattée and dots. The third mark on the stem is indecipherable



- 33 A SIMILAR SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, with somewhat similar marks in the bowl, and *N.T.* stamped on the stem



- 34 A SILVER-GILT APOSTLE, possibly St. Jude, *circa* 1600, marked with the cross pattée in the bowl and thrice on the stem



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 35 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, with a somewhat similar mark in the bowl only





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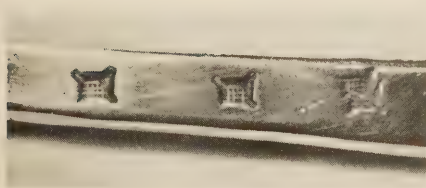
- 36 A SMALL SEAL TOP with hexagonal seal, *circa* 1560, marked in the bowl only with a four-petalled rose. *Mark in Jackson, p. 476, line 8, UNASCRIBED ENGLISH, taken from this spoon*



- 37 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl only with a four-petalled rose barbed. *Mark in Jackson, p. 454, line 2, was taken from this spoon*



- 38 A LARGE LATE SEAL TOP in good condition, *pricked* 1671, marked in the bowl with a four-petalled seeded rose, and thrice on the stem with a device resembling a portcullis (see "*Unascribed English*", *Jackson, p. 476, line 14*)



CHESTER GROUP

It is evident that a considerable quantity of plate was made at Chester in the early days, and it should be possible, by careful notation of church plate in the district, and also by comparing at present unasccribed makers' marks with the names of known Chester goldsmiths (*Jackson*, p. 397) to ascribe some of the early Chester marks. As stated in the Foreword to the Fleur-de-Lys Group there is still a distinct possibility that Mr. Chaffers was right in tentatively ascribing a Fleur-de-Lys to Chester in the early 17th Century.

Lot 39 in this Group bears a mark in the bowl which the late Mr. Ellis assigned to William Mutton of Chester, stating that it is found on church plate in the Bangor district, one piece of which is dated 1574.

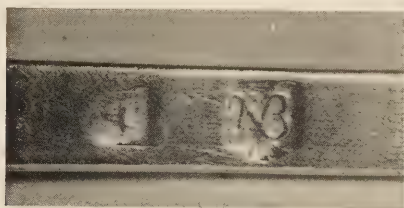
Lot 41 shows a variation of the Sterling mark used by Peter Pemberton, *circa* 1690.

The mark B.B., found on church plate in the Chester and Bangor districts is that of Benjamin Branker who was born in 1675 (*Jackson*, p. 387, line 16). It is also found on church plate in Liverpool, and Cripps states that he is known to have worked there. (*See* Foreword to Fleur-de-Lys Group).

- 39 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, bearing the mark ascribed to William Mutton in the bowl only
Later coat-of-arms in bowl



- 40 A TRIFID, circa 1685, in good condition, by *Nathaniel Bullen*. The maker's mark *N.B.* in monogram appears twice struck on the stem in conjunction with the bull's head, used by this maker, also twice struck



** This spoon was formerly in the collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

- 41 A FINE TRIFID, circa 1690, by *Peter Pemberton*. The maker's mark is struck twice on the stem in conjunction with "*Sta*", a variation of the Sterling mark. Inscribed on the top of the spoon "*Mary Sau*"

NORWICH GROUP

On page 303 et seq. Sir Charles Jackson writes a very long preface to the Norwich hall-marks.

The late Mr. Ellis, who wrote a most interesting article in the *Burlington Magazine*, March, 1908 (quoted later), on the Rose Crowned Mark of Norwich, did not agree with Sir Charles Jackson on several points. It is evident that in spite of the enormous amount of work expended by Sir Charles Jackson, the late Mr. Ellis, the late Mr. Walter and many other authorities on the subject of Norwich plate, there still remains much to be done.

Although it is possible that the rose crowned mark may have been used elsewhere in England, it is considered probable that most, if not all, of the silver thus marked had its origin in Norwich, and that even supposing it was not all made in Norwich, very little, if any, is of Dordrecht origin, as suggested by Sir Charles Jackson (p. 306), who, as pointed out by the late Mr. Ellis, gives no reason for his theory, which is not supported by Elias Voet, Jnr., or Rosenberg.

With reference to Jackson, p. 300 onwards, the following notes made by the late Mr. Ellis are worthy of consideration :

Page 301—foot-note :

Tuesday, 2nd October 1564, should read

" " " 1565

NORWICH GROUP—*continued*

Page 304—*foot-note* :

Reference date of the " Say Master's Oath " and the rose-crowned mark, the late Mr. Ellis did not consider that the date of this entry was later than 1574-5, and noted that Sir Charles Jackson gives no reason for his statement.

Page 305—*foot-note* :

Reference the suggestion that the king referred to may be Henry VII—the late Mr. Ellis dissented.

On page 306 Sir Charles Jackson asserts that the ascription of a coco-nut cup in the Victoria and Albert Museum to Norwich had been repudiated by the best informed. It bears marks typical of those found on a considerable number of beakers and other early 17th Century objects, a large percentage of which show strong Dutch influence. Many authorities still refuse to accept these marks as being Norwich. The late Mr. Ellis, however, was perfectly satisfied with the authenticity of this cup. His reasons are given in the following note from the article referred to above :

" The Oath of the Assay Master is precise, and unmistakable in its terms, and it is wholly and solely a local measure. ' You shall swear that you will well and truly execute the office of Say Master to the Company of Silversmiths within the City of Norwich, and not set the stamp of the Rose and Crown upon any Plate but what is according to the standard'. This Oath proves beyond all cavil and doubt that the rose and crown was an official Norwich hall-mark. But the castle and lion had already been prescribed as the Norwich hall-mark unless we can ascribe to this Oath a date antecedent to 1564. This is impossible, for the Petition of 1564 declared that no mark at all had at that date been prescribed. How then came this second mark to be prescribed ?

I suggest that the mark of the rose and crown was prescribed for the stranger and alien silversmiths in Norwich, who, we may reasonably conjecture, formed a sufficiently numerous body to be incorporated into a separate and perhaps subordinate guild. It must be borne in mind that in the 15th Century and even earlier a large number of foreign silversmiths, mostly Dutch, had settled in London and in other parts of England. The records of the Goldsmiths' Company of London contain numerous entries of the 15th century relating to these settlers and to the regulations made for their governance. I append a few by way of illustration :

- 1403—Ordinances about Dutchmen
- 1407—Oath taken by John de Ghent and other Dutchmen
- 1409—The terms of the Oath taken by Dutchmen
- 1411—Further mention of Dutchmen
- 1423—Ditto
- 1432—Certain Dutchmen named are licensed to trade under rule and governance of the Wardens
- 1445—Further matters relating to Dutchmen
- 1451—Dutch goldsmiths admitted to the freedom of the Company.

The above written extracts will afford some idea of the recognition and consideration to which these foreign settlers had attained. But their numerical strength in England received an enormous reinforcement about 1560-70, when Protestant refugees from Holland flocked in thousands to this country. Their immigration was regulated by the State, and they were distributed among cities and towns which were licenced to receive them. Norwich was so licenced in 1565, and by 1571 no fewer than *four thousand* refugees had settled there, bringing with them a beneficent, if not at the time and in the place, wholly welcome, accession of arts and crafts. ' Says and Bays ' and Frizadoes after the manner of Haarlem, and other outlandish stuffs now found a new home here, and the first book printed in Norwich was, I believe, printed by one of the newcomers in 1570. Among these fellow countrymen of Peter Petersen, their great pioneer, there were probably a goodly number of silversmiths. It would follow as a matter of course that they should be granted facilities for carrying on their trade. In these circumstances two guilds or incorporated bodies of silversmiths—the one a purely Norwich body of native freemen, entitled to use the mark of the City Arms, and the other a body of strangers

NORWICH GROUP—*continued*

with the distinguishing mark of the rose and crown—may well have co-existed in Norwich side by side in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, until at length, in course of time, the naturalisation and fusion of the foreigners into the native guild brought about the union of the two bodies and the joinder of their two marks, the castle and lion and the rose and crown, as the official hall-mark thenceforth of the City of Norwich. Such union would appear to have taken place soon after the accession of Charles I, from which period we find the two marks displayed together upon Norwich plate."

With regard to the last paragraph of the above note, although, as stated, the two marks were as a rule displayed together on Norwich plate from a date soon after the succession of Charles I, this was by no means an invariable rule. Lots 56 and 57 in this catalogue are good examples—on one spoon the rose crowned appears alone, and on the other the same maker is found using both marks, in the same year—1697—thus proving that right up to the end of the 17th Century the rose crowned was sometimes found without the castle over lion mark. Sir Charles Jackson illustrated several examples of the castle over lion mark being used without the rose crowned.

With regard to Jackson, p. 316, Table II, line 8, it seems most improbable that the two castles and the maker's mark T.S., *circa* 1620-40, can be attributed to Norwich. The marks on line 9 would appear unquestionably to be the same maker and date as those on lines 2, 3 and 8, Table IV, p. 318, which were queried by the late Mr. Ellis. He also queried those on p. 316, lines 6 and 7, and it is very doubtful if they are Norwich marks.

In connection with the marks shown in Jackson, p. 316, line 4, from a careful examination of the spoon in the Walter Collection, from which they were taken, it can be seen that it is a London spoon, the Norwich rose having been struck over the London leopard's head crowned in the bowl. The maker's mark, which is clearly distinguishable, is C enclosing W. See Jackson, p. 110. With reference to Jackson, p. 317, Table III, it may ultimately be found that several of the date-letters there shewn actually belong to an earlier series; in fact it is here suggested that two somewhat similar series of date-letters in somewhat similar shields were used in Norwich between the end of the 16th and the middle of the 17th Centuries. From a close examination of the very fine spoon with Virgin and Child finial from which the letter M shewn by Sir Charles Jackson for 1635 was taken, this spoon would appear to be very much earlier than the date ascribed to it. An interesting comparison can be made between Sir Charles Jackson's illustration of the M taken from this spoon and the M shewn in the footnote to p. 317, also given for the year 1635, accompanied by a mark apparently that of Arthur Heasleywood (1) (entered 1625). These two Ms are not identical and it is suggested that the second M shewn in the footnote is actually that for the year 1635, but that the first M, taken from the Virgin and Child finial spoon, may belong to an earlier series. Also it seems hard to reconcile

NORWICH GROUP—*continued*

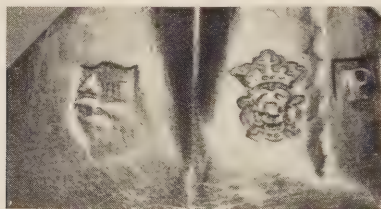
lot 44 in this catalogue, a fine Lion Sejant spoon, in appearance typical of the late 16th or very early 17th Century, with as late a date as 1636. Close examination of the date-letter N stamped upon it shews that, although somewhat similar, it is not identical to the letter N shewn by Sir Charles Jackson for this year.

With reference to Jackson, p. 318, it is likely that the marks on line 4 are nearer 1670-80 than 1660, as suggested by Sir Charles Jackson, as it is exceedingly improbable that trifid spoons were made in Norwich at this date (the earliest known London trifid mentioned by Sir Charles Jackson is 1668, though one of 1664 was recently noted).

The rose crowned marks on lots 45 to 50 inclusive are variations of those generally associated with Norwich. They are some of the marks which Sir Charles Jackson suggested to be of Dordrecht origin, but the spoons themselves in nearly every case are typically English.

Lots 51 and 52 cannot be ascribed to Norwich with any degree of certainty, but the mark appears to be similar to one recorded by Sir Charles Jackson, found in conjunction with the full Norwich marks (*p.* 316, *line* 5—*p.* 318, *line* 4, *et seq.*).

- 42 AN IMPORTANT AND UNUSUAL BALUSTER TOP of Continental form with a pear-shaped bowl, and stem of diamond section. The finial is finely moulded and of baluster design. There are three marks on the back of the bowl :—the rose crowned (the official Norwich mark) ; the maker's mark *A.P.*, over three pigs (two over one) ; possibly the mark of Augustin Stywarde (*Jackson*, *p.* 320), *see Note* ; the letter *P*, apparently the unrecorded Norwich date-letter for 1579



** The late Mr. Ellis made the following interesting note :—

* With regard to the maker's mark : I note that in the Norwich Corporation records, under the date of 1550, are entries of negotiations between the Corporation and Mr. Augusten Stywarde . . . The name Stywarde is interesting. I am strongly of the opinion that it is the translated name of a foreign refugee ; one of the many thousands who found a home in Norwich during the 16th Century. I believe it to be the translation of the well-known French family name Porcher, which is French for Sty-ward (the name is of great antiquity ; the Porcii were an ancient Roman *gens*). The name Porcher also became domesticated in England in its



42

43

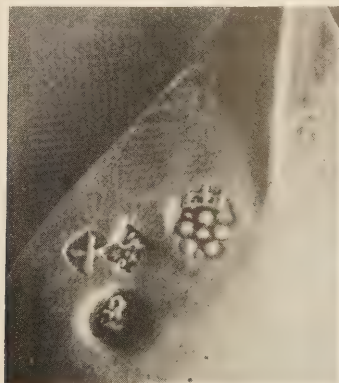
44

LOT 42—*continued*.

native and untranslated form . . . French settlers in England have at all times been prone to render their names into English equivalents, e.g., Lillywhite for *Blanche-fleur*, Drinkwater for *Boileau*, etc., . . . and I would suggest that Mr. Augusten Stywarde (prior to his settling in Norwich) was Monsieur Augustin Porcher. If this be so no device for a maker's mark could be devised that would fit him more aptly than the initials A.P. over three pigs."

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 38*]

- 43 A FINE SMALL SPOON with a pear-shaped bowl and a diamond section stem. The marks on this spoon are on the back of the bowl. It was originally in the Stanyforth Collection, and was ascribed to Norwich, *circa* 1630. The two small marks are practically indecipherable. The rose crowned and the letter X are, however, very clear, and it is tentatively suggested that this spoon might be another of the early Norwich rose crowned series made by Dutch workmen, and that the X may be the Norwich date-letter for the year 1586-7. One side of the stem bears the gouged assay mark usual on Continental spoons, but known to have been used extensively in Norwich and Scotland at that period. However, the rose crowned on this spoon differs from all the others in this Group, and it is possible that it is a 15th or early 16th Century unasccribed English or Continental spoon



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 38*]

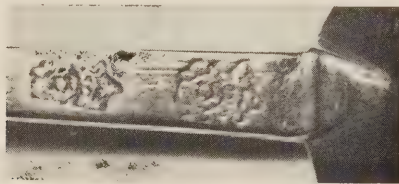
- 44 AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE LION SEJANT bearing the rose crowned in the bowl. This mark is repeated on the stem where the finial joins. The other marks on the stem are the Norwich castle over the lion, a date-letter N, similar to that shown in Jackson for 1636, and a maker's mark, possibly I.S. (*See Foreword*)



** This most important spoon is, at present, the only known lion sejant which can definitely be ascribed to Norwich. It is marked in the same way as an exceedingly beautiful spoon with a Virgin and Child finial from which Sir Charles Jackson took the Norwich date-letter M for 1635. Both these spoons would appear to be very much earlier than the date to which Sir Charles Jackson ascribes their marks.

[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 38*]

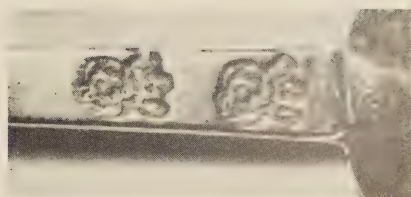
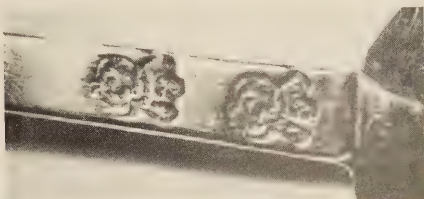
- 45 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Phillip, *circa* 1600-30, with the rose crowned in the bowl and twice on the stem



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 44*]

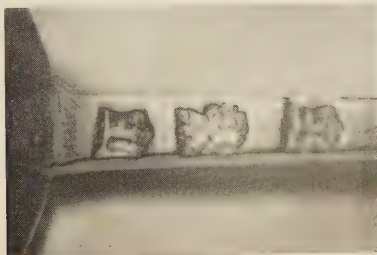
46 AN APOSTLE, *circa* 1600-30, with the rose crowned in the bowl only

47 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, *probably St. Thomas*, with the holy dove on the nimbus, *circa* 1630. The rose crowned appears in the bowl and twice on the stem

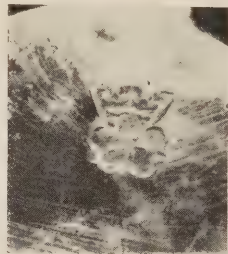
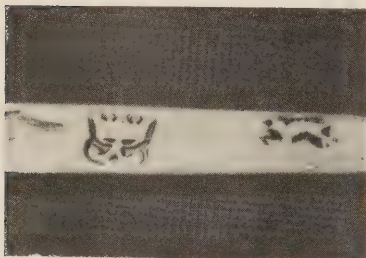


48 A SEAL TOP, with similar marks, *circa* 1600-30

49 A SEAL TOP with the maker's mark apparently *T.F.* in monogram in the bowl and twice on the stem, together with a variation of the rose crowned

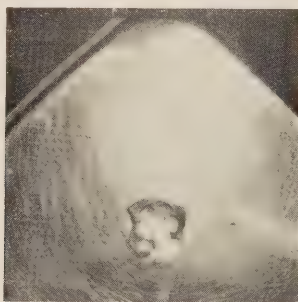


- 50 A VERY FINE LATE APOSTLE, *probably St. Matthew*, with a variation of the rose crowned in the bowl, and marks as illustrated on the stem, *circa* 1640. These marks should be compared with those on lots 83 and 84 in the "London Forgery" Group, with which they may have some connection



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 51 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, St. Peter, *circa* 1620, with the holy dove on the nimbus, a flower slipped and leaved in the bowl and on the stem. Similar marks, in conjunction with the full Norwich marks are shown in Jackson, pp. 316 and 318. The ascription of this and the following spoon to Norwich, however is doubtful. The late Mr. Ellis believed both spoons to be of Sandwich origin (*see Jackson*, p. 449)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

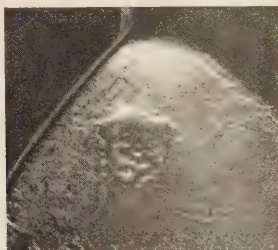


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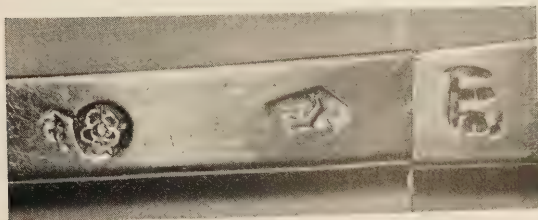
45

- 52 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, bearing similar marks to the foregoing, and in addition a small lion passant on the stem resembling the London lion passant of this period



** This is probably a London spoon over stamped by a provincial maker.

- 53 A VERY FINE EARLY TYPE OF TRIFID, *circa* 1670, bearing the full Norwich marks as shown in Jackson, p. 318, line 9, the maker is in all probability Arthur Heaslewood (2)
- 54 A FINE TRIFID with immature rat tail, *pricked* 1665, bearing similar marks on the stem
- 55 A TRIFID, by Arthur Heaslewood (2), *pricked* 1669 ; and another by the same maker, *circa* 1675
- 56 A TRIFID, by E.H., bearing the rose crowned, and the date-letter K for 1697



[See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 48]

- 57 A TRIFID, by E.H., bearing the rose crowned, the date-letter K, as the foregoing, and also the lion over the castle



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 58 A TRIFID, with lace decoration on the stem and back of the bowl. The mark on the stem, a rose crowned, appears three times, partially obliterated

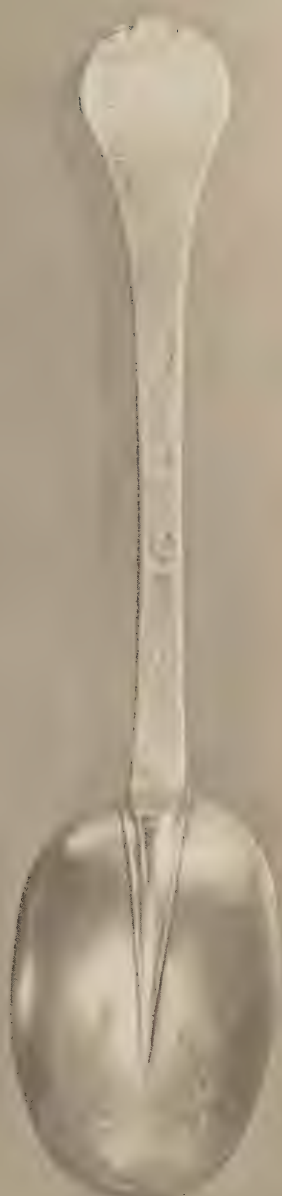
FLEUR-DE-LYS GROUP AND ASSOCIATED MARKS ASCRIBED TO LINCOLN (See F. D., PLATE 44) BURY ST. EDMUNDS, IPSWICH AND OTHER EAST ANGLIAN TOWNS

From the researches of Mr. Casley, the late Mr. Ellis and others, it would appear that many of the marks ascribed to Lincoln, by Sir Charles Jackson can, with comparative certainty, be attributed to other towns; in fact the only mark in the whole of the Lincoln Table, shown by Sir Charles Jackson which can, with certainty, be ascribed to Lincoln is that on page 443, line 4, I over M in monogram, in a shaped shield, found on church plate in at least eleven parishes in Lincolnshire.

The late Mr. Ellis pointed out that many of the fleurs-de-lys illustrated under Lincoln are more like the fleurs-de-lys of other towns than that used on the Arms of Lincoln, and it is worthy of note that whereas no fleurs-de-lys are to be found on church plate in the Lincoln district, a large number of parishes around Bury St. Edmunds possess Elizabethan



56



57

FLEUR-DE-LYS GROUP AND ASSOCIATED MARKS—*contd.*

church plate bearing this mark. It is also interesting to note that a sexfoil in one form or another is found between Ipswich and Dunwich, and as far north as Beccles. This sexfoil is sometimes accompanied by a fleur-de-lys.

Actually the fleur-de-lys in different forms appears in the arms of many places all over England (*See F.D.*) and it is quite possible that individual marks from this Group may be found to belong to some of the many towns elsewhere in England whose arms incorporate the fleur-de-lys, and where silver is known to have been made.

There is still a possibility that Mr. Chaffers was correct in tentatively ascribing the fleur-de-lys to Chester (Hall Marks on Plate, 8th Edition, pp. 143-4) during the 17th Century, in spite of the fact that Sir Charles Jackson emphatically repudiates this ascription (p. 381) (*See Foreword to Chester Group*). In this connection it is interesting to note that Cripps does not ascribe any fleurs-de-lys to Lincoln. The only mark he attributes to this town is that referred to above, I over M, in monogram (*Jackson, p. 443, line 4*), which he states is sometimes accompanied by a seven-pointed star, formed of seven small heart-shaped indentations without any shield. Lots 73, 74, and 75 shown in this Group were considered by the late Mr. Ellis to be Ipswich spoons. The T.H. conjoined found on them is in all probability a variation of the maker's mark found in conjunction with a fleur-de-lys on lot 72.

Marks identical with those on lot 75 have been noted on a porringer of about the year 1680, but instead of the so-called Ipswich G is a fleur-de-lys twice struck. This shows quite definitely that lots 73, 74, and 75, although they do not bear the fleurs-de-lys themselves, are associated with this Group.

With regard to their supposed Ipswich origin, the following interesting note by the late Mr. Ellis on lot 74 gives his reason for suggesting that they are Ipswich marks :

"With reference to a large flat-stemmed gilt trifid spoon of about the year 1670—upon the back of the stem are four marks. The first is an old English capital G in a plain shield ; the second is the maker's mark in Roman capitals, T.H. conjoined ; the third is the sexfoil of East Suffolk which is found on much church plate in that district ; and the fourth which is struck near the top, is the first mark repeated. I think we may now, with certainty, accept that the G mark is the town mark of Ipswich, in and around which town are many Elizabethan church cups marked with a Roman capital G.

An East Anglian antiquary, for whom I have great respect, has launched a theory, and has argued it with his usual ability, that this G was the mark of an Ipswich silversmith named Gilbert. I am unable to subscribe to his conclusions, and for the following reasons :

(1) Three centuries prior to Gilbert's time the G mark (as an abbreviation of Gippeswic) was used as a mint mark by the Ipswich Mint.

(2) The family of Gilbert of Ipswich was a numerous one. From the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII down to the earlier part of that of Elizabeth, there were at least eight of them working as silversmiths. It is highly improbable that one of their number should appropriate as his mark the sole initial of the surname common to them all without a distinguishing initial of his christian name.

FLEUR-DE-LYS GROUP AND ASSOCIATED MARKS—*contd.*

(3) Such a combination of initials is actually found upon church cups in three of the neighbouring parishes, viz.—the monogram G.J. (or J.G.), which can scarcely be other than the mark of one of the eight, viz. Jeffrey Gilbert.

(4) The mark G on the Elizabethan cups is occasionally found associated with the zig-zag groove caused by the gouge of the assayer who took the sample of silver by the foreign method of gouging and not by the English method of scraping. This is very common in East Anglia, and many 16th Century church cups bearing the Norwich hall-mark show the assay by gouge. The foreign immigrants who flocked to Norwich, and to whom the City was largely indebted for the excellence of its early silver, would after naturalization be eligible to the office of assayer, and would use the mode to which they were accustomed. The zig-zag groove is thus evidence of an official assay having been made, and if only one mark be found upon a grooved piece, it is clear that it is the official mark of the assayer.

(5) Upon the spoon which I now produce, and upon three other examples of mine (a cup and two spoons), the G in old English capitals is found in combination with the East Suffolk sexfoil and with a variety of marks which are clearly makers' marks and exclude the possibility of the G being the maker's mark. Therefore, in these instances, which date about 1670, the G cannot possibly be a Gilbert mark.

(6) The fact that we have found no evidence that the silversmiths of Ipswich were ever incorporated, and no trace of any ordinance regulating them or appointing a town mark, is of little importance. The same lack of evidence and data confronts us in the cases of many provincial towns, the town marks of which have been ascertained and verified beyond all question. Notable examples are Exeter (prior to the 18th century) and Hull.

For the above reasons I am satisfied that the G is the town mark of Ipswich, and probably had its origin in the early mint mark."

However, the spoon thus described by the late Mr. Ellis, is nearly a hundred years later in date than the controversial Ipswich G, and without an intervening series of G's to use as comparative town marks, it seems scarcely reasonable to assume that the G shown thereon should be the town mark of Ipswich, though it would appear certain that the I.G. conjoined (*Jackson*, p. 443, line 14) is the mark of Jeffrey Gilbert who was working in Ipswich in the time of Elizabeth; also that the capital G found on a considerable amount of church plate in the Ipswich district (*Jackson*, p. 444, line 1), is another mark of an Ipswich maker. Whether this capital G was used by the Gilbert family of silversmiths residing in Ipswich and working there over a long period (as suggested by Mr. Casley in his work "An Elizabethan Worker of Church Plate"), or whether it was used as a town mark, being derived from the old method of spelling Ipswich—Gippeswic (as suggested by the late Mr. Ellis) cannot yet be determined.

For the names of silversmiths known to have worked in Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds and other East Anglian towns see Appendix A, and for other marks associated with the fleur-de-lys see Shrewsbury Group, also lot 242 in this catalogue.

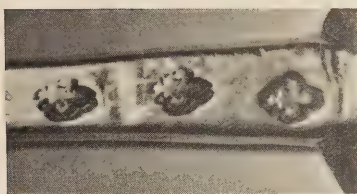


69

59

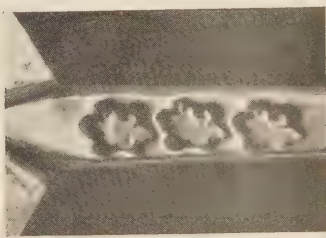
65

- 59 AN APOSTLE, St. Philip, *circa* 1600. The marks (*Jackson, p. 443, line 1*), are stated by the late Mr. Ellis to have been taken from this spoon. It is considered that this fleur-de-lys is more like those found in the Bury St. Edmunds district, than that in the arms of Lincoln

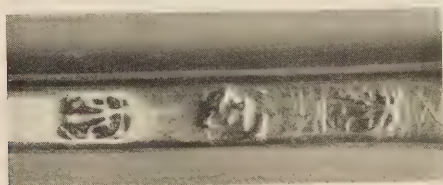


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 60 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1652, but probably earlier, marked with a fleur-de-lys in the bowl and thrice on the stem

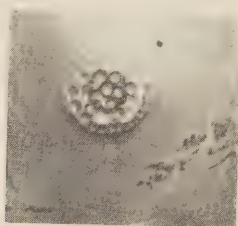


- 61 A FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, bearing a fleur-de-lys in the bowl, and an indistinguishable mark between two fleurs-de-lys on the stem



62 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, marked as foregoing

63 AN APOSTLE, St. Philip, *circa* 1630, *pricked* 1666, marked on the stem as the foregoing, and with a rose in a circle of pellets in the bowl, re-gilt



64 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl and once on the stem with a fleur-de-lys in conjunction with *W.D.* conjoined (*compare Jackson, p. 443, line 8*)

65 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, *pricked* 1641, with a fleur-de-lys in the bowl and a small maker's mark *T.W.*, on the stem (*compare Jackson, p. 443, line 9*)

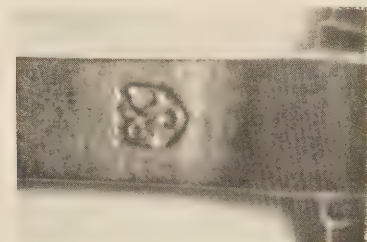
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 55*]

66 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1625, with a similar fleur-de-lys in the bowl only

67 A FINE SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1625, bearing a fleur-de-lys in the bowl and on the stem, struck once in conjunction with a small *W.*, possibly William Watson of Lincoln, *circa* 1625. The marks in Jackson, p. 444, line 4, were taken from this spoon

68 A FINE PAIR OF GILT SEAL TOPS, *circa* 1620, marked with a fleur-de-lys in the bowl and once on the stem in conjunction with the maker's mark *W.*, as on the foregoing

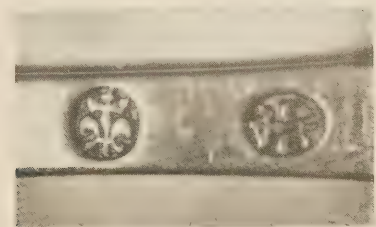
- 69 A FINE TRIFID, *circa* 1680, with a fleur-de-lys struck thrice on the stem and a maker's mark R.C.



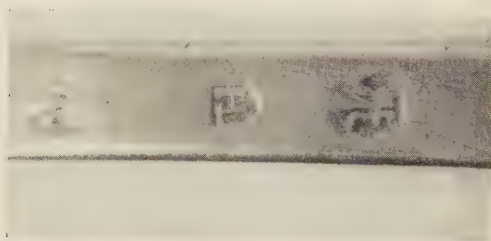
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 55]

- 70 A LARGE TRIFID, *pricked* 1672, marked with a fleur-de-lys in the bowl only

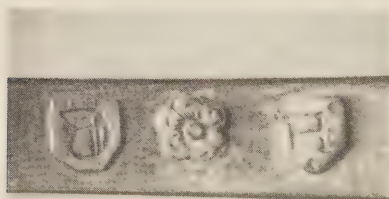
- 71 AN EARLY TYPE OF TRIFID, *circa* 1670, with a fleur-de-lys crowned in the bowl and twice on the stem



- 72 A TRIFID, *circa* 1690, with a fleur-de-lys twice on the stem, and the maker's mark *T.H.* in monogram. (*See Foreword and following lot*)



- 73 AN EARLY TYPE OF TRIFID, *circa* 1670, marked on the stem with the maker's mark *T.H.* in monogram, the sexfoil attributed to East Suffolk, and the so-called Ipswich G reversed twice repeated





73

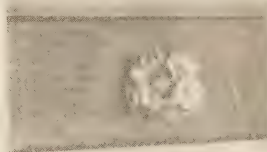


52



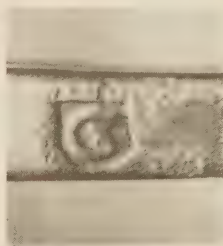
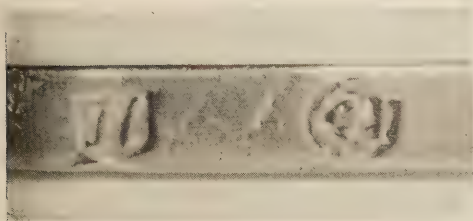
74

- 74 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE SILVER-GILT TRIFID, *pricked* 1678, with cut card decoration on the back of the bowl, marked with the sexfoil ascribed to East Suffolk, the maker's mark *T.H.* in monogram, and the Ipswich G (not reversed) twice repeated



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 75 A TRIFID (stem broken) with cut card work on the back of the bowl, bearing the Ipswich G, a variation of the maker's mark *T.H.*, in monogram, and a flower mark, all on the stem (these identical marks with a fleur-de-lys instead of the G. occur on a porringer, *circa* 1670-80). And another. A TRIFID, marked as lot 74, marks practically obliterated



THE LEOPARD'S HEAD GROUP
AND ASSOCIATED MARKS
POSSIBLY SHREWSBURY, SHAFTESBURY OR
STRATFORD-ON-AVON

(See *F. D. Plates 7, 56 and 58*)

A puzzling point in this series is the mark T.S. in monogram, similar to that used in conjunction with the Norwich town mark, ascribed to Timothy Skottowe who was Warden of the Craft in Norwich in 1624 (*Jackson, p. 317, lines 3, 14, 17, and 21*).

T.S. in monogram is also found with marks ascribed to King's Lynn (*Jackson, p. 456*), with marks ascribed to Leeds (*Jackson, p. 455*), and with marks ascribed to Lincoln (*Jackson, p. 444, lines 5 and 6*) and unascribed (*Jackson, pp. 483 and 484*).

It is suggested by Sir Charles Jackson (*p. 442, paragraph 2*) that the G and T shown by him under Lincoln, in conjunction with T.S. in monogram, a small fleur-de-lys and a leopard's face uncrowned, are the Norwich date-letters for 1630 and 1642, and that the T.S. mark is actually that of Timothy Skottowe. This theory is, however, untenable, as these particular marks appear on a trifold spoon of about the year 1674 (lot 77), and Timothy Skottowe, who entered in 1617, ceased work in Norwich in the early sixties.

Either more than one man used a punch T.S. in monogram, and this over a long period, or, as has been suggested by Mr. Frederick Bradbury of Sheffield, this mark is in reality S.T. for Sterling, and was adopted in several districts in the same way as Sterling, Ster, Sterl, etc., were employed as Standard marks in Chester, Cork, and other places; or it was employed as a town mark.

From the above it will be seen that these spoons cannot have been made by Timothy Skottowe, nor can the letters G and T be Norwich date-letters. Neither can these marks be associated with the Ipswich G because the G is replaced by the letter T in certain instances (*see Jackson, p. 444, line 5*). Nor does the small fleur-de-lys found in conjunction with these marks bear any resemblance to other fleurs-de-lys in the Lincoln series, and it is suggested that Shrewsbury is a possible town of origin, the Arms of Shrewsbury being three leopards' heads azure, and a small fleur-de-lys having been used there as a mint mark. (*See Jackson, p. 446, for notes on Shrewsbury, and the names of goldsmiths known to have been working*

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD GROUP—*continued*

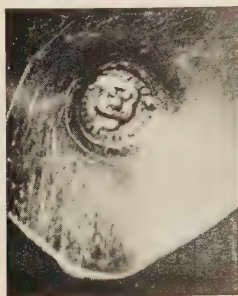
there, thirty-two in number). Another possible town of origin for these spoons is Stratford-on-Avon, whose Arms also incorporate three leopards' faces. In this case the monogram read as S.T. would be a reasonable town mark. Shaftesbury is also a possibility as the Arms incorporate the leopard's head and a fleur-de-lys.

With reference to lot 76, the late Mr. Ellis contended that the two lower marks shown by Sir Charles Jackson under Shrewsbury (p. 446) represented a "Bucranium", and that this mark was clearly distinguishable on a cup by the maker G.N. or N.G. at one time in his possession. The late Mr. Ellis also stated that the "Bucranium" alone is found on nine cups in Leicestershire, to which county he ascribed this mark.

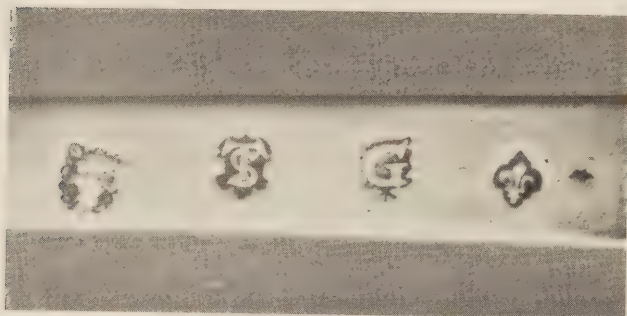
The marks on the three spoons in lot 182 are exceedingly interesting. For some reason not stated, the late Mr. Ellis believed these spoons to have been made in Great Yarmouth. They are included in this Group because of the leopard's head, though the type of stamping resembles that on lot 74 in the Fleur-de-Lys Group, believed to be from the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds district.

Although at first sight the marks appear to be deliberate copies of the London hall-marks, they have not been included in the so-called "London Forgery" Group, as it does not seem likely that they can be associated with the marks shown in that Group.

- 76 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl only with the "Bucranium" (See *Foreword*). Ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Leicestershire



- 77 A TRIFID, *circa* 1674, *pricked* '74. The marks on this spoon which are referred to in the Foreword to this Group are shown in Jackson, p. 444, line 6

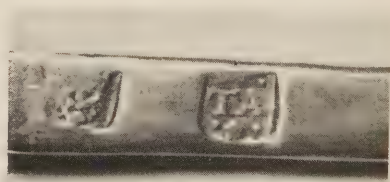
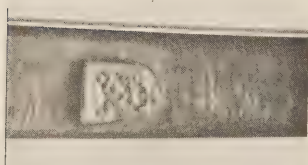


- 78 A FINE SIMILAR TRIFID, *pricked* 1683, with identical marks

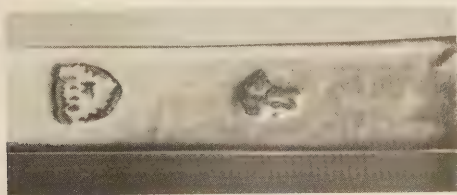
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 61]

- 79 A BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1650, with the animal's face mark in the bowl, as on the preceding spoon, and T.S. in monogram at the bottom of the stem. A small fleur-de-lys appears at the top of the stem as on the preceding spoon

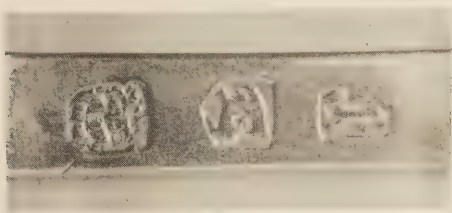
- 80 A FINE PURITAN SPOON, *circa* 1655, with an uncrowned leopard's head in the bowl and twice on the stem, and the maker's mark T.A.



- 81 A TRIFID, *circa* 1700, with an uncrowned leopard's head in the bowl and twice on the stem together with a maker's mark which is indistinguishable



- 82 A SET OF THREE VERY FINE TRIFIDS, *circa* 1690, with a leopard's head crowned, a lion passant, and a Gothic letter twice struck, all on the stem. All three spoons are in perfect condition with beautiful marks. They were ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Gt. Yarmouth, but he did not state his reason



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 61]

THE "LONDON FORGERY" GROUP

Lots 83 to 88 inclusive in this Group are all definitely associated with each other, and are of particular interest.

The marks on lot 83 are illustrated by Sir Charles Jackson as examples of forged London marks for the year 1637. (*Foot of Jackson, page 82*). As can be seen from the photograph in the catalogue the drawing in Jackson is slightly inaccurate.

When seen in conjunction with the remainder of the series it is apparent that these marks are genuine, and undoubtedly had their origin in some important town, the spoons all being of merit and well made.

The late Mr. Ellis was of the opinion that the sexfoil which appears in the bowl of four of them was that of East Suffolk, but they can be associated more probably with the West Country, possibly with Bristol,

THE "LONDON FORGERY" GROUP—*continued*

the sexfoil which we know to be of East Suffolk origin being a different type (*See Fleur-de-Lys Group*).

The device nearest the bowl on lot 83 (also found in the bowl of 84 and on the stem of 85) and the curious letter, mistaken by Sir Charles Jackson for a V (the London date-letter for 1637) appear to be identical to the mark shown by Sir Charles Jackson, associated with the crowned X of Exeter (*Jackson, p. 332, line 16*).

With regard to the device in the bowl of lot 83 (also on the stem of lots 86 and 88) this, as reproduced in *Jackson*, would appear to be an animal's face crowned, but as can be seen from the photograph it is a device somewhat resembling that on a spoon in the Norwich Group (lot 50) which also bears a mark somewhat resembling the lion passant on lots 83, 85 and 88 in this Group. The lion passant on lot 86 is slightly different, facing to the right instead of to the left in the usual way.

The monogram in the bowl of the puritan spoon (lot 141) is apparently the same as that shown by Sir Charles Jackson, taken from a spoon which was dug up near Salisbury (*p. 470, line 3*).

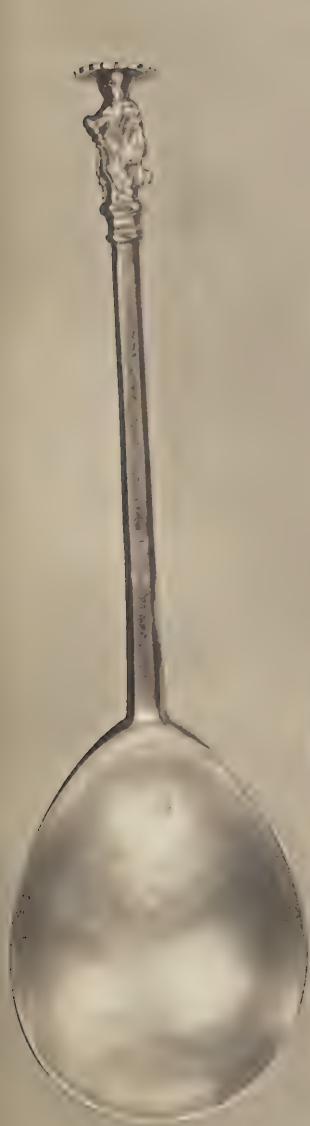
With reference to lot 84, an Apostle, this was originally in the collection of the late Major J. Herbert How, and the mark on it is reproduced by Sir Charles Jackson amongst the English Unascribed (*p. 480, line 15*). As can be seen from the photograph, Sir Charles Jackson's illustration bears no resemblance to the mark on the spoon. This emphasises the impossibility of grouping marks reproduced by methods other than scale photography.

For other spoons which may be connected with this Group see Norwich lot 50 and the two following Groups.

- 83 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Jude, *circa* 1650, marked in the bowl with a crowned device (*see Foreword*) and on the stem with a curious form of lion passant and a flower, and a Gothic letter



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite*]



86

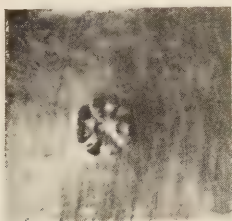


83



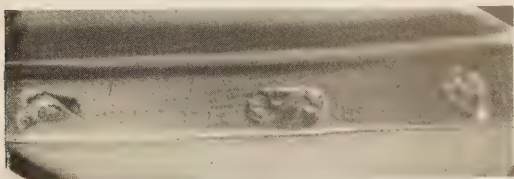
84

- 84 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Matthew, *circa* 1650, with a barbed and seeded rose on the nimbus, marked in the bowl only with a four-petalled flower as on the stem of the foregoing (*see Foreword*)



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 66*]

- 85 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Peter, *circa* 1650, marked in the bowl with a sexfoil in a circle, and on the stem as lot 83



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 70*]

- 86 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Peter, *circa* 1650, marked in the bowl with a sexfoil as the foregoing, and on the stem with a crowned device, a Gothic letter and an animal which appears to be a variation of that on the foregoing

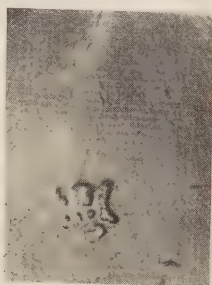


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 66]

- 87 A PAIR OF FINE SEAL TOPS, *pricked* 1635, with the sexfoil as on the previous spoons in the bowl only

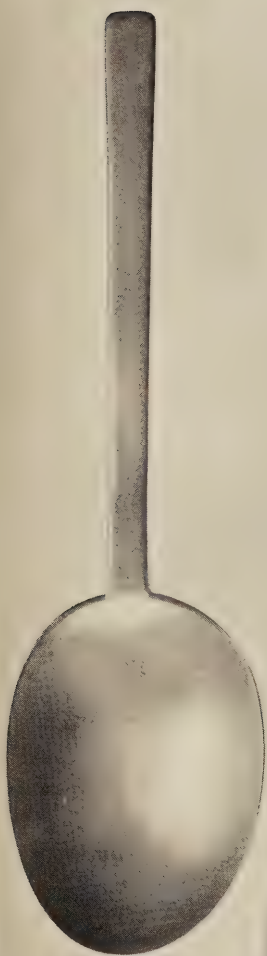
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 88 A PURITAN SPOON, bearing on the stem the crown device as in the bowl of lot 83, and the animal and Gothic letter. The mark in the bowl appears to be the monogram *T.H.* (*see Foreword*)

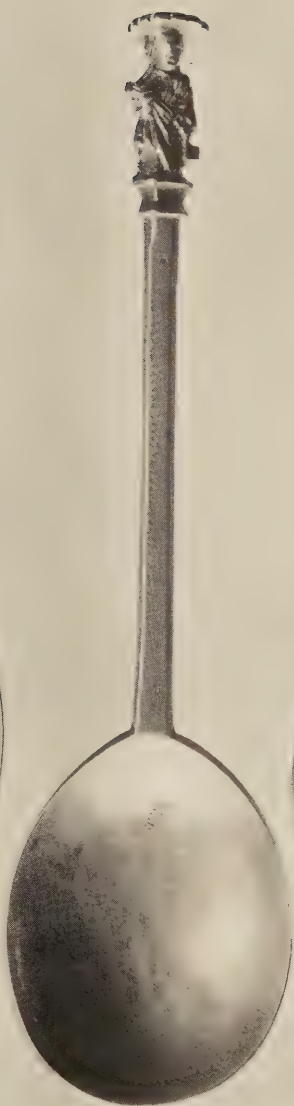


** For comparison see Jackson, Salisbury, p. 470, line 3.

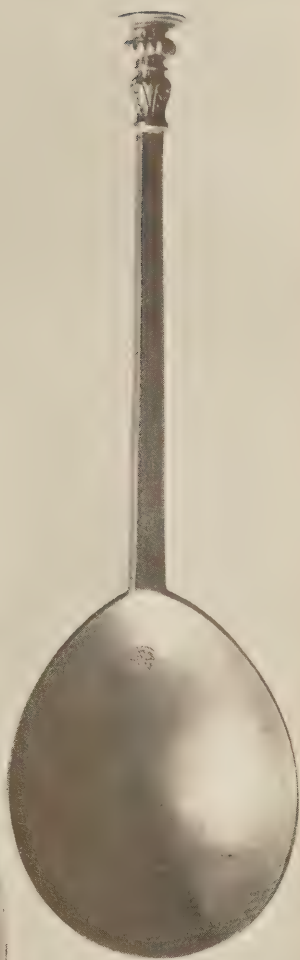
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]



88



85



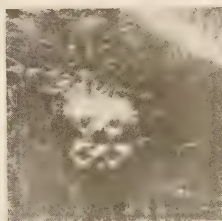
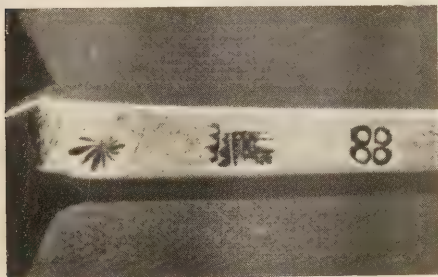
87

PETAL AND PELLET GROUP
POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE "LONDON
FORGERY" GROUP

The marks found in the bowl of lots 89, 90 and 91, and on the stem of lot 92 would appear to be the same as the device illustrated on several spoons in the foregoing Group.

The late Mr. Ellis considered this to be a West Country mark, and the other marks illustrated with it may help to prove the provenance of the entire series.

89 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630



90 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, marked in the bowl only with the same mark as the foregoing

91 A SIMILAR SEAL TOP, similarly marked

92 A FINE TRIFID, *circa* 1680, bearing the maker's mark *S.H.* in a heart-shaped shield (*Jackson, p. 483, line 3*), and the same device as the previous spoon struck twice upon the stem

HEART AND PELLET GROUP
POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE " LONDON
FORGERY " GROUP

The most interesting mark on lots 93-97, apparently consisting of four hearts each containing three pellets, is nearly always found by itself, though the late Mr. Ellis stated that he had found it in conjunction with two barbed and seeded roses. It is interesting to note that a considerable quantity of church plate near Lowestoft and Beccles, and in the Hailsworth district bears a very similar mark consisting of four hearts, but omitting the pellets.

From the way in which the spoons are made and the device employed they may possibly belong to the " London Forgery " Group.

- 93 A FINE SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, with hexagonal seal, marked in the bowl only



- 94 A SIMILAR SPOON

- 95 A FINE HEAVY SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the same mark in the bowl

- 96 A SIMILAR SEAL TOP, similarly marked

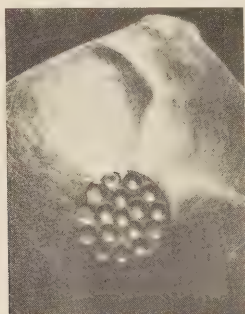
- 97 A SIMILAR SEAL TOP, similarly marked

** This spoon was formerly in the Collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

SHERBORNE GROUP

- 98 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, bearing the pellet mark in the bowl
(see Jackson, p. 468, line 1)

- 99 A VERY FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, similarly marked



- 100 A SEAL TOP of unusual form, *circa* 1600, bearing a pellet mark
in the bowl, probably a variation of the foregoing

ESCALLOP GROUP
AND ASSOCIATED MARKS

ASCRIBED TO POOLE AND POSSIBLY GLOUCESTERSHIRE

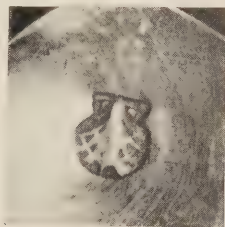
This Group was ascribed by Sir Charles Jackson to Poole, because three escallops in chief appear in the Arms of the Borough. (See *F.D. Plate 61.*)

There are several other towns in whose Arms the escallop occurs, and Mr. J. T. Evans notes that some of the church plate in Gloucestershire, to which district the late Mr. Ellis believed some of these marks belonged, is stamped with the mark of an escallop only.

- 101 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, with hexagonal seal, bearing the maker's mark A.A. in the bowl only (*see Jackson, p. 469*)



- 102 A FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1600, marked with an escallop in the bowl and thrice on the stem (*see Jackson, Poole, p. 469*)



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite*]

- 103 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked as the foregoing spoon

[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite*]

- 104 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the escallop in a circle in the bowl only



** Ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Gloucestershire.



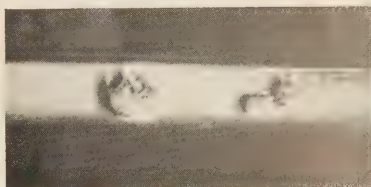
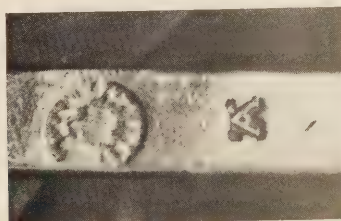
103

112

102

105 A SIMILAR SPOON

** Also ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Gloucestershire.

106 A BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the escallop in the bowl and an indistinct mark on the stem107 AN EARLY FLAT-STEMMED TRIFID, *circa* 1670, with an escallop in the bowl and once on the stem in conjunction with a small capital "A" thrice struck

LEWES GROUP

108 A FINE SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1590. The town arms of Lewes—checky (or and azure) on a canton sinister gules a lion rampant—(see *F.D.*, Plate 50), are struck in the bowl and twice on the stem, with the maker's mark *D* under a crown (see Jackson, p. 447, line 1, where this spoon is mentioned)

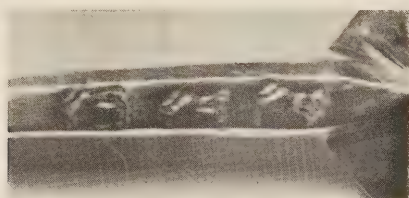
[See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 83]

ACORN GROUP

PROBABLY WOKINGHAM

The late Mr. Ellis stated that he believed that the Seal of Wokingham—an acorn slipped and leaved (*see F.D., Plate 99*)—was peculiar to that town, and had not been used by, or granted to, any other town, or to any person, and he believed this spoon to be the only example with the acorn mark known.

- 109 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl and thrice on the stem with an acorn slipped and leaved



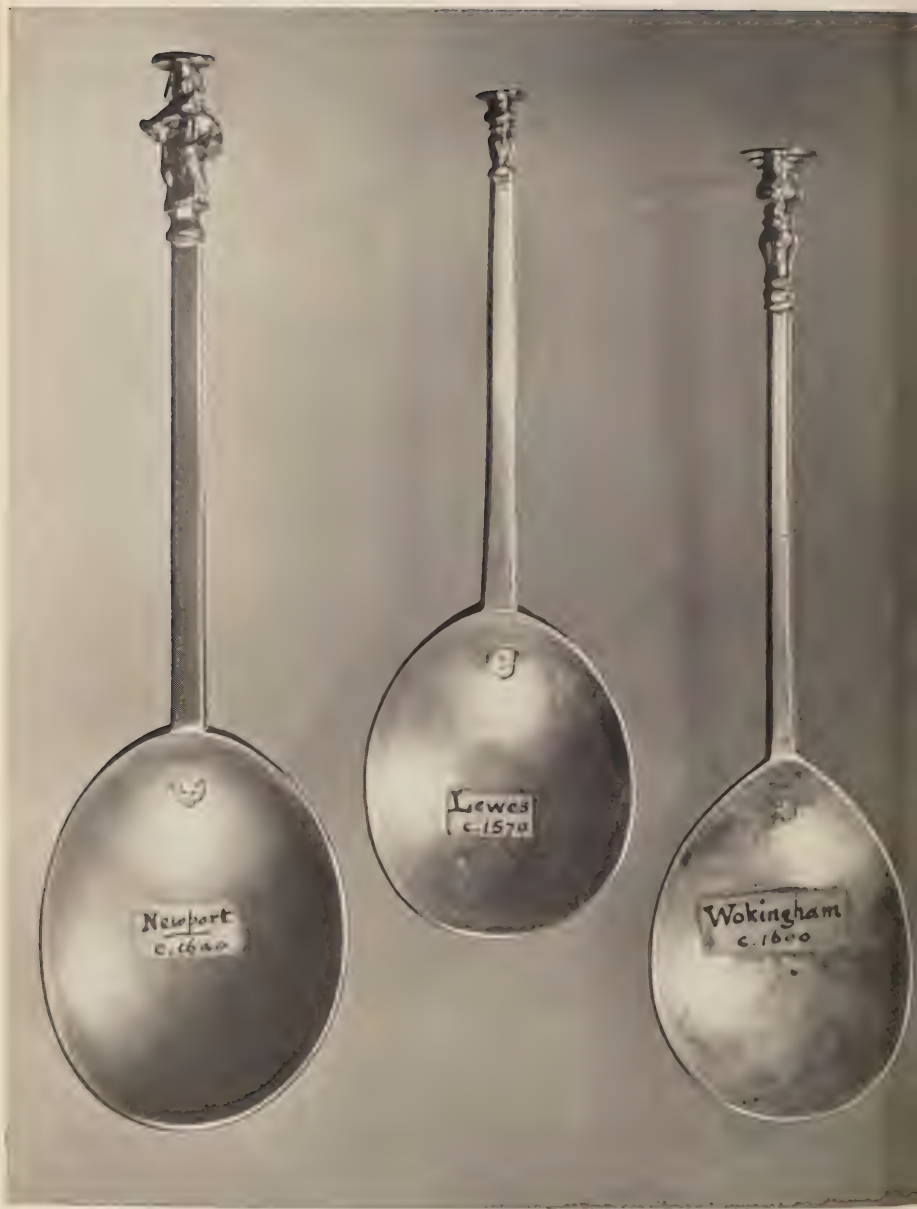
[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 83*]

PEAR AND PELLET GROUP

PROBABLY WORCESTER

Worcester has two distinct Coats-of-Arms. They are described as “the antient and modern armes” respectively. The latter, which according to local tradition were granted by Queen Elizabeth, are :—argent, a fess between three pears sable. The late Mr. Ellis considered that the mark illustrated in this Group represented a pear, and was in all probability taken from this Coat-of-Arms (*see F.D., Plate 19*)

- 110 A FINE SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1633, bearing a pear between five pellets in the bowl

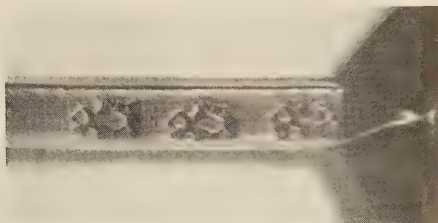


111

108

109

- 110A A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, bearing the same mark as the foregoing struck in the bowl, and thrice on the stem



WINGED CHERUB GROUP
PROBABLY NEWPORT (MON.)

All references to the Arms of Newport (Mon.) (on the Town Seal and elsewhere) state that they are surmounted by a cherub with wings expanded and inverted, but with no wreath. The punch on lot 111 is almost identical to this device, and the late Mr. Ellis considered that there could be very little doubt that this was a spoon of Newport origin. (See *F.D.*, *Plate 70*).

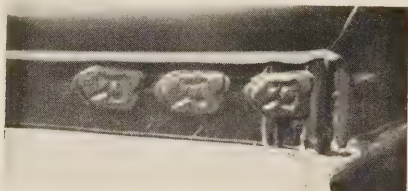
- 111 A VERY FINE SILVER-GILT APOSTLE, possibly St. Thomas, *circa* 1600, with dove nimbus, bearing in the bowl and twice on the stem a winged cherub—ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Newport (Mon.)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

“ R ” MARK GROUP
POSSIBLY ROCHESTER

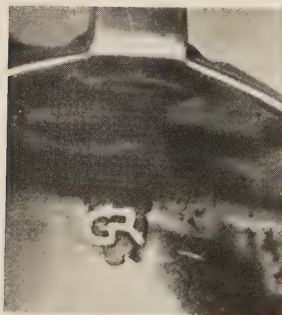
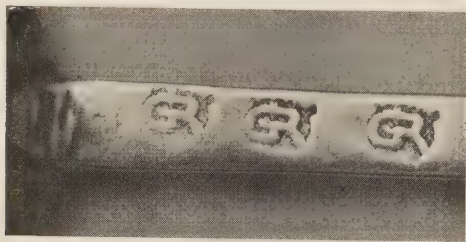
- 112 A VERY FINE LARGE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1640. The mark (*see Jackson, p. 448, line 2*) was taken from this spoon where the attribution is fully discussed



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 76*]

BATH GROUP

- 113 A KNOTCHED TOP SPOON, *circa* 1650, bearing in the bowl and four times on the stem the monogram *G.R.* This is the mark of George Reve of Bath (*see Jackson, p. 479, foot-note*)



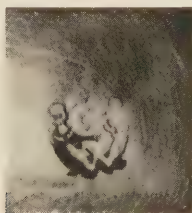
** This spoon was formerly in the Collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

GLOUCESTER GROUP

The mark on these spoons is of peculiar interest. As stated by the Rev. J. T. Evans in his history of Gloucestershire Church Plate, it occurs on one of the flagons in the church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, which is known to have been made in 1668 by one William Crossley, who died in 1691.

For further probable Gloucester spoons see following group.

- 114 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, St. Andrew, *circa* 1650, in very good condition with a good mark in the bowl repeated thrice on the stem, *C over W* (see *Foreword*). The terminal figure is of exceptional quality



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 107]

- 115 A TRIFID, *circa* 1670, marked thrice on the stem and in the bowl as the foregoing spoon

THE EAGLE DISPLAYED GROUP

AND ASSOCIATED MARKS

PROBABLY GLOUCESTER OR SALISBURY

With regard to the spoons in this Group, although they bear different town marks, both bear the same marker's mark. It is suggested that they may be of Salisbury origin, because of the double-headed eagle stamped on lot 116, which bears a strong resemblance to the supporters of the Arms of Salisbury—two gold two-headed eagles with blue coronets about their necks (see *F.D.*, *Plate* 17). However, it is more probable that they were made in Gloucester, as the marks on lot 116 are found on church plate at Rudford (St. Mary), four and a half miles north-west of Gloucester, also, the town mark on lot 117 appears to be a horseshoe of contemporary form. Fox Davies states that one Thomas Bell, Knight, Alderman of the City of Gloucester, obtained for the Corporation in the reign of Henry

THE EAGLE DISPLAYED GROUPS AND ASSOCIATED MARKS—
continued

VIII the following coat-of-arms :—vert, on a pale or, between two horse-shoes, each horseshoe between three nails, two in chief and one in base . . . (See *F.D. letterpress*, pp. 29 and 30).

The town mark on lot 117 therefore may reasonably have been taken from this coat-of-arms.

The maker's mark W.C. found on both lots may be a variation of the mark of William Crossley of Gloucester, who died in 1691 (see Gloucester Group *ante*).

There is a marked similarity between lot 115 in the Gloucester Group and lot 117. This is particularly noticeable in the manner in which the bowls are fashioned and joined to the stems.

The possible alternative, Salisbury, was one of the towns appointed to have a touch of its own in 1423, and was mentioned as such, as late as the latter half of the 17th Century (*Jackson*, p. 270, paragraph 2), and though Sir Charles Jackson states that no goldsmiths' names have been discovered in connection with any plate wrought in that city, recent research has brought to light the names of no less than ten goldsmiths ranging in date from 1337 to 1627 (see *Appendix "A"*).

The most recent name to come to light is that of John Ivy, of whom it is recorded on a tablet in the Town Hall at Salisbury that he was a goldsmith, and that he showed great gallantry when he stayed in the town during the time of a plague in 1627. He was apparently Mayor of the City at the time.

Sir Charles Jackson further states that no evidence is obtainable that a Guild of Goldsmiths was ever established there, but Charles Haskins in "The Ancient Guilds and Companies of Salisbury" (p. 370), states that the Guild of the Smiths was referred to in the Corporation Ledger as early as 1440. It then included "goldsmynes, blacksmynes, and brayzers", the Wardens at that time being Walter Hende and John Perant. This fraternity supplied armed men for the King's service upon several occasions between 1440 and 1480. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth this Guild was united with another to form one Company which included the above as well as the "Sadullers, Cotelers, Peurters, Pynners and Card-makers". The city received its charter of incorporation from James I on 2nd March, 1612, and four days later the new constitutions of the "Companye of Smythes" were ratified by the seal of the mayor.

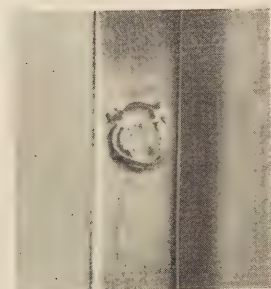
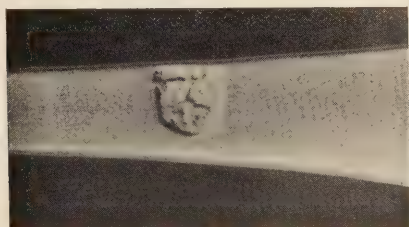
For further spoons of possible Salisbury origin see "T" Mark Group, lots 194-6.

- 116 AN APOSTLE, St. Bartholomew, *pricked* 1663, marked in the bowl and once on the stem with an eagle displayed, and the maker's mark W.C. (*See Foreword*)



[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 138*]

- 117 A PAIR OF VERY INTERESTING EARLY TRIFIDS (transition Puritan-trifid), *circa* 1665, bearing the same maker's mark as the foregoing struck twice on the stem, and a town mark difficult to decipher in the bowl and once on the stem, probably a contemporary horseshoe. (*See Foreword*)



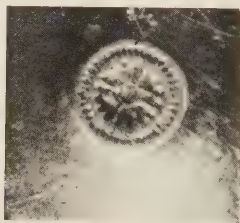
THE RAYED SUN GROUP POSSIBLY ILCHESTER

The late Mr. Ellis considered that some of these marks could be attributed to Ilchester, an estoile of sixteen points being quoted in Burke's Armoury as the Arms of the town; this ascription, however, is very speculative. (*See F.D., Plate 91.*)

- 118 A FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, marked in the bowl and thrice on the stem



- 119 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, marked in the bowl only



- 120 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the same mark as the foregoing

- 121 A FINE TRIFID, *circa* 1680, with decorated top, marked four times on the stem (*bowl repaired*)





123



122



123

POSSIBLY SCOTTISH GROUP

The spoons incorporated in this Group have already been fully discussed in a paper entitled "Early Scottish Spoons", written by the compiler of this catalogue, and read before the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, on 18th January, 1935, and some are illustrated in the Journal of the Society.

They were included in this paper because, not only do several of them bear marks ascribed by Sir Charles Jackson to Montrose, but also many of them show Scottish characteristics.

Observing the extreme rarity of any Scottish spoons made before the early 18th Century it would seem improbable that a considerable group should be found belonging to such a small provincial town as Montrose (several spoons similarly marked exist in other collections). Also, no typical seal top spoon of proven Scottish origin having yet been discovered, the fact that a seal top of typical English form bearing the mark W.L. (lot 122) should be found in this Group gives cause for serious doubt.

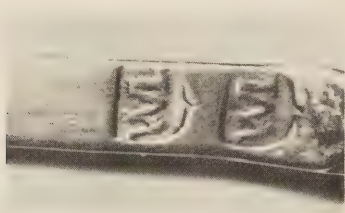
Why the late Mr. Ellis ascribed lots 126 and 127 to Greenock is not known.

The flower mark on lot 125 is almost identical to that on spoons fifty to a hundred years earlier, shown in the Group ascribed to Leicester (lots 126-140), and cannot be said to resemble in any way the rose mark found in conjunction with the W.L. crowned of William Lindsay, illustrated by Sir Charles Jackson under Montrose from church plate found in the district (*p.* 550, *lines* 2, 3 and 4), consequently, in spite of the fact that, as previously stated, most of the spoons bear a strong resemblance to other known early Scottish spoons of this date, they are more probably of English or Welsh origin, but at present no suggestion as to locality can be offered, except for lots 126 and 127, which may be connected with the Group ascribed to Truro (lots 185A-190), owing to the anchor mark.

- 122 A FINE SEAL TOP of typical late English provincial type, pricked 1666, bearing the maker's mark *W.L.* in the bowl and thrice on the stem (*see Jackson, p.* 550, *line* 1, *Montrose*)

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

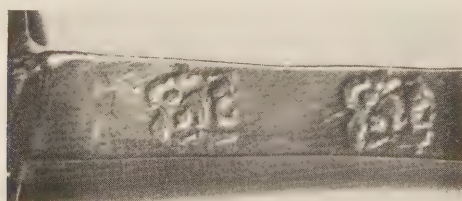
- 123 A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF EARLY TRIFIDS, *circa* 1670, marked as the foregoing spoon, the front of the stems decorated with geometric punched design



** These spoons bear strong Scottish characteristics.

[See ILLUSTRATIONS, *opposite* p. 91]

- 124 AN EARLY TRIFID, *circa* 1670, with typically Scottish decoration engraved on the front of the stem, marked in the bowl with the maker's mark S.L., repeated four times on the stem



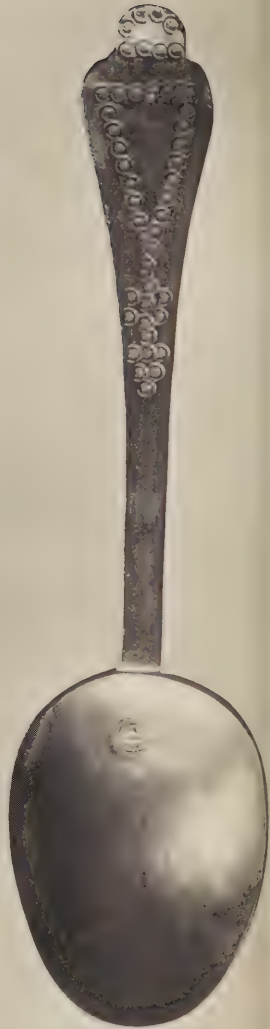
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 95]



125

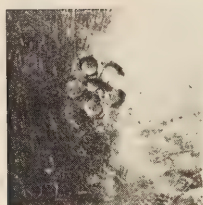
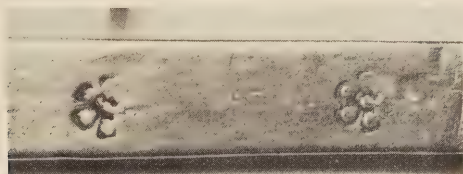


124



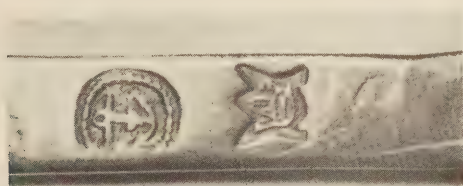
126

- 125 A FINE TRIFID, *circa* 1670, similar in type to the two previous lots, with punched decoration on the front of the stem, marked in the bowl and thrice on the stem with a five-petalled flower



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 126 A SIMILAR SPOON with punched decoration on the front of the stem, stamped in the bowl and once on the stem with an anchor in a dotted circle, and twice on the stem with a crown (see Jackson, *p.* 483, *line* 13), *bowl repaired*



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 127 A FINE SPOON of similar Scottish type, but lacking the decoration on the front of the stem, bearing the same marks as the foregoing spoon, all on the stem

END OF FIRST DAY'S SALE

SECOND DAY'S SALE

Thursday, 14th November, 1935

THE CINQFOIL GROUP,

PROBABLY LEICESTER (*See F. D., Plate 84*), OR THE BURY
ST. EDMUNDS DISTRICT

With reference to the marks ascribed to Leicester by Sir Charles Jackson, one on a spoon, the property of the late Mr. Ellis, was imperfectly punched in the bowl, and was afterwards ascribed by him to Bristol, after careful comparison with other Bristol marked spoons (*see Jackson, p. 452, line 4*). The lower half of the mark B.R. having been damaged it appeared to be L.R. in monogram, and was consequently wrongly ascribed. The five-petalled flower accompanying this mark is the same as that found on other spoons which are marked with the B and small R now attributed to Bristol. (*See Bristol Group, lot 150.*)

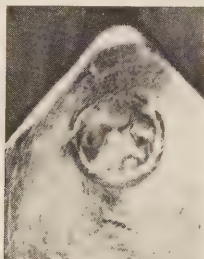
With regard to lot 131 in this group, in 1917 the late Mr. Ellis noted that the marks were identical with those on a 16th Century maidenhead spoon in the Museum of Shakespeare House in Stratford-on-Avon. Although the mark is not very clear Mr. Richard Savage, the Curator of the Museum, agreed with the late Mr. Ellis that the name was W. Caldcot.

The late Mr. Ellis noted that the name "Caldcot" or "Coldicot" was well known in Leicestershire, and that the town mark in the bowl of the spoons was most certainly the cinqfoil of Leicester. This ascription may well be erroneous, as this particular mark is found on church plate in several parishes in the district around Bury St. Edmunds. One notable example is the paten at Hinderclay near Diss, and it is suggested that lots 128 to 132 inclusive belong to the Bury St. Edmunds district.

For other spoons possibly belonging to Bury St. Edmunds see Fleur-de-Lys Group, *ante*.

Further marks which the late Mr. Ellis attributed to Leicester are included in this group, but it is not certain that even these are correctly ascribed; possibly further information from local antiquarians on these very difficult marks may be forthcoming. The marks on lots 137 to 141 appear to be similar to that on lot 185 in the Truro Group. The note on the original ownership of lot 140 may eventually lead to a more definite ascription of these particular marks. However, there would appear to be very strong support for the ascription to Leicester of lot 142. The crest of the City of Leicester is very distinctive, namely a Wyvern, sans legs, ermine.

- 128 A LATE 15TH OR EARLY 16TH CENTURY MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1510, marked in the bowl only



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

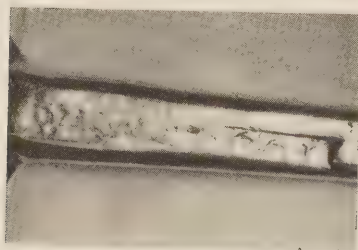
- 129 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1550, marked in the bowl only with the cinquefoil ascribed to Leicester. The mark in the bowl, partially obliterated is the same as that on the following spoon

- 130 AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MASTER SPOON, *circa* 1550, marked with a cinquefoil in the bowl only



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 131 A VERY FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1580, bearing in the bowl a cinquefoil and on the stem the maker's mark *W. Caldcot* (see foreword)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]



131



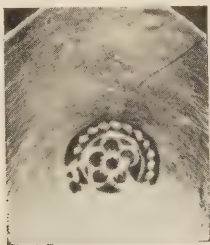
128



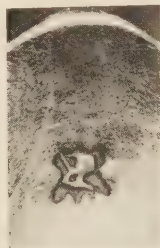
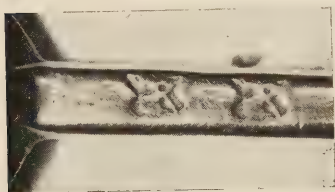
130

- 132 A FINE MASSIVE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, bearing the same mark in the bowl as the foregoing

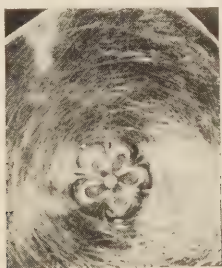
- 133 A VERY FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, marked in the bowl with a cinqfoil



- 134 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, bearing in the bowl a monogram stated by the late Mr. Ellis to be that of Leicester (*see Jackson, p. 478, line 7—Unascribed English*)

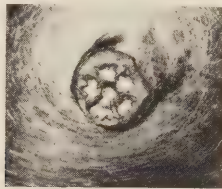


- 135 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, marked in the bowl with a cinqfoil. The mark, Jackson, p. 452, line 3, was taken from this spoon



136 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, similarly marked

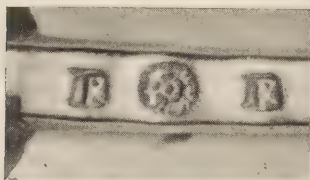
137 A VERY FINE CHRISTENING SPOON, marked in the bowl with a cinqfoil, *circa* 1600. The back of the stem is inscribed in characteristic old English script, "*O.P. borne a we:rsdaye night 6 December*". On the seal are engraved the initials *W.S.* and the year 1620



138 A SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, similarly marked in the bowl. The mark, Jackson, p. 452, line 6, was taken from this spoon

139 A LION SEJANT, *circa* 1600, with a somewhat similar mark in the bowl

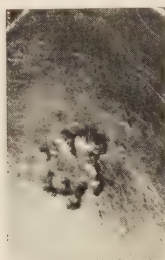
140 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630-50, bearing a cinqfoil in the bowl, and on the stem, with a maker's mark, apparently *D* enclosing *R*, twice repeated



** This spoon is pounced on the seal $\frac{AG}{GC}$ 1650, and is known to have belonged to George Clapcote whose sister married Robert Lillington. Their daughter married—Rice. The Rice's daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Fluder, and the Fluder's daughter Mary, married—Chinery. It was given to Mary Chinery, the great grand-daughter of Mrs. Lillington. It passed into the possession of Dr. R. W. Forrest, Dean of Worcester, and after his death was sold by his widow to Messrs. Bert & Co., of Vigo Street, London, from whom it was purchased in April, 1909, by the late Mr. Ellis.

George Clapcote is believed to have been a Dorset man, and to have lived at Winterbourne Abbas.

- 141 AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE MASSIVE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, with a cinquefoil in the bowl and twice on the stem, and the maker's mark, as on the foregoing spoon, once. The baluster on this spoon is particularly reminiscent of those found in Jacobean architecture
- 142 A FINE SMALL SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, bearing the Leicester Wyvern in the bowl and twice repeated on the stem (*see Foreword, also Jackson, p. 475, Unascribed English*)



BRIDGWATER GROUP

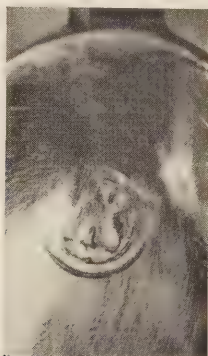
An Apostle spoon in this Group (lot 146) bears the same marks as one referred to by Sir Charles Jackson, where he suggests that it is of Bridgwater origin (*p. 482, line 17*).

The ancient Seal of Bridgwater was a triple towered castle on a bridge over water, to the left of the centre tower a fleur-de-lys, and to the right an etoile, and it is highly probable that all these spoons are of Bridgwater origin, and that definite proof of this ascription will ultimately be forthcoming. (*See F.D., letter-press pages 18 and 19. Also see Pedrick, "Borough Seals of the Gothic Period". Plate XLII, Seal 84.*)

- 143 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1640, showing the fleur-de-lys to the left of the castle on the bridge in the bowl (*see Foreword*)



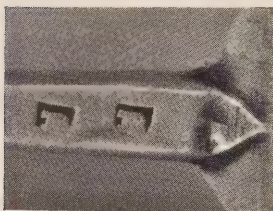
- 144 A VERY FINE SILVER-GILT BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, bearing in the bowl a mark similar to the foregoing, except that an estoile or fleur-de-lys can, in this case, be distinguished on the right of the triple towered castle



** This spoon is apparently a copy of that by Richard Hilliard, of Exeter (lot 158). Superficially both these spoons are very fine indeed, but on close scrutiny it will be found that the work of Richard Hilliard is greatly superior to that of the unknown Bridgwater goldsmith.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 138]

- 145 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1643, *probably earlier*, bearing in the bowl a mark somewhat similar to that on the foregoing spoon, with a fleur-de-lys on either side of the triple towered castle, and a maker's mark, apparently *T.B.* conjoined struck twice on the stem



** This maker's mark may be that of Thomas Bone, known to have been working in Bridgwater in 1571.

This spoon was formerly in the Collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.



146

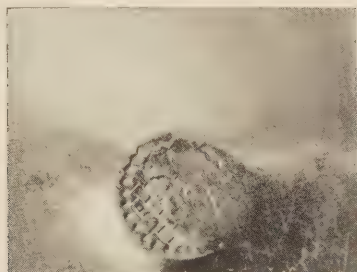


114



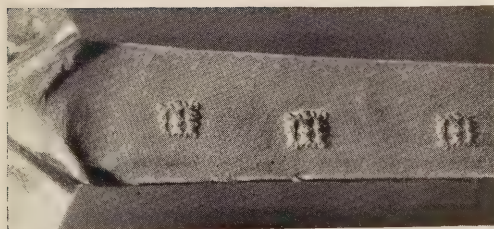
147

- 146 AN APOSTLE, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl only with a castle on a bridge (see Jackson, *p.* 482, *line* 17)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 147 AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE EARLY TRIFID, *circa* 1670, marked in the bowl as the foregoing spoon, and thrice on the stem with four pellets in a square (see Jackson, *p.* 483, *line* 4 and *p.* 482, *line* 17). On the top of the spoon is an engraved medallion of Charles II. Spoons of this type, of which only two appear to be known, may very likely have been made after the Restoration, to commemorate the harbourage of Charles II during his wanderings



** The other similar spoon is in the possession of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, and is illustrated in their catalogue, Plate 52, no. 6.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

BRISTOL GROUP

Sir Charles Jackson ends his paragraph on Bristol with the remark that in the face of such evidence as he mentions, this town appears almost unquestionably to have assayed and hall-marked plate (*page 467*).

For many years the late Mr. Ellis attempted definitely to ascribe certain marks to Bristol, and from his researches it would appear certain that a very considerable quantity of plate was made and hall-marked there.

It is notable that although Bristol was assigned a touch in 1423 no definitely ascribed specimen of its early town mark has yet come to light. From a spoon, bearing the mark B.R. conjoined, brought up by a dredger from the River Avon at Bristol in about the year 1880, the late Mr. Ellis concluded that this was the Bristol town mark during the early 17th Century. The mark is identical to the one used by the Bristol mint in 1643-5, and this conclusion is almost certainly correct. It is curious, however, that in each case where other marks can be identified on spoons bearing this mark in the bowl, they are devices, as illustrated.

It is obvious that much further research work remains to be carried out on the goldsmiths of Bristol, and the hall-marking and assaying of plate in that town. The ascription of lots 155 and 156 to Bristol is purely tentative. They are included in this group because of the strong similarity their marks bear to others in the group.

- 148 A VERY FINE SLIP TOP, *pricked* 1653, marked with the monogram B.R. in the bowl and with a star four times repeated on the stem



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]



148



149

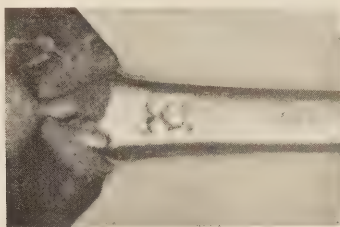


150

- 149 A FINE GILT SEAL TOP, *circa* 1640, marked with *B.R.* in the bowl and a star twice on the stem

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 108]

- 150 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, similarly marked in the bowl, and with a five-petalled flower on the stem, as on the stem of lot 152



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 103]

- 151 A LARGE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1640, similarly marked in the bowl only

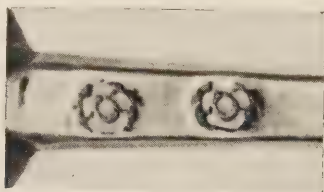
- 152 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1630, with *B* and the small *R* in the bowl, and a five-petalled flower on the stem, as on lot 150



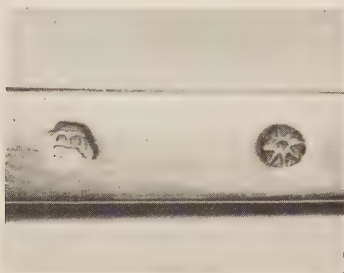
- 153 A SLIP TOP, *circa* 1640, marked in the bowl only as the foregoing

- 154 A PAIR OF SEAL TOPS, *circa* 1640, marked in the bowl only as the foregoing

- 155 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1665, bearing a flower mark (as lots 150 and 152) in the bowl and twice on the stem (*see Foreword*)



- 156 A TRIFID of rare type, *circa* 1680, with a star mark twice on the stem and the maker's mark *R.B.* also twice on the stem. Compare with lots 148 and 149 for very similar star mark (*see Foreword*)



- 156A A SIMILAR TRIFID, *circa* 1680, bearing the same marks as the above

- 157 A HANOVERIAN PATTERN SPOON, *circa* 1730, by *R.G.*, *date-letter obliterated* (*see Jackson, p. 467, line 1*)

EXETER GROUP

Largely from the researches made by the late Rev. J. F. Chanter, Sir Charles Jackson was able to complete the Exeter series in a most comprehensive manner.

The late Mr. Ellis noted that a few minor corrections and additions could be made, and stresses the importance of the fact that certain provincial silversmiths, not only registered their names in Exeter, but frequently stamped their silver with the Exeter town mark; thus lot 170, which bears the mark of Anthony of Truro in conjunction with the Exeter town mark may be associated with the Truro Group (lots 181 to 190).

Mr. Bradbury of Sheffield suggested recently (*The Antique Collector*, July, 1934, pp. 150-1), that the mark J.M. conjoined, shown under Plymouth by Sir Charles Jackson (p. 465, lines 3 and 4) and on lot 214, might be that of John Mortimer, mentioned in Exeter in 1684, whose mark in conjunction with the Exeter mark is shown by Sir Charles Jackson (p. 333, line 13). There is a strong similarity between the mark of John Mortimer of Exeter and that of the unknown Plymouth goldsmith.

The mark of J. Jons of Exeter is known also in conjunction with the Barnstaple device used by I. Parnel of Barnstaple.

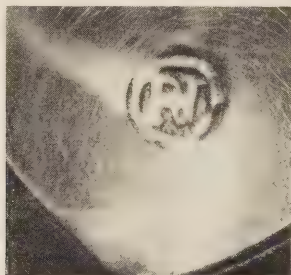
From the very large variety of the crowned X's found in this Group, it is likely that each workman had, as a rule, his own punch, and that many provincial workmen registered at Exeter in order to gain the authority to use the crowned X as a guarantee of fineness.

With reference to those examples of the Exeter town mark, either the X crowned, or the EXON mark, in which are incorporated the initials of a maker (*Jackson*, p. 333), the late Mr. Ellis suggested that the maker in question was in all probability the Warden of the Craft, or possibly even Assay Master. In no examples shown by Sir Charles Jackson is such a mark accompanied by another maker's mark, although he states that after the Act of 1700 Edmund Richards was appointed the first Assay Master, and William Ekyns and Daniel Slade the first Wardens (p. 325).

The suggestion of the late Mr. Ellis is highly supported, however, by the marks on two spoons in this Group (lots 172 and 175). In each case the maker's mark is not that of the man whose initials are incorporated in the town mark also stamped on the spoon. In the first instance S.C., undoubtedly for Samuel Cowley, 1665-87, is incorporated with the crowned X in the bowl of the spoon; the maker's mark is a capital S in a heart-shaped shield, as yet unascribed. In the second instance the maker's mark, stamped twice, is that of William Ekyns, and it is accompanied by N.B. in monogram incorporated in the EXON mark. This N.B. is ascribed by Sir Charles Jackson to Nicholas Browne, 1692-1728.

With reference to the foregoing remarks on the crowned X being used by provincial makers see *Jackson*, p. 461, second paragraph.

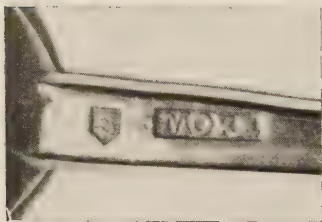
- 158 A VERY FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1570, bearing the maker's mark of Richard Hilliard in the bowl (see *Jackson*, p. 331, line 1)



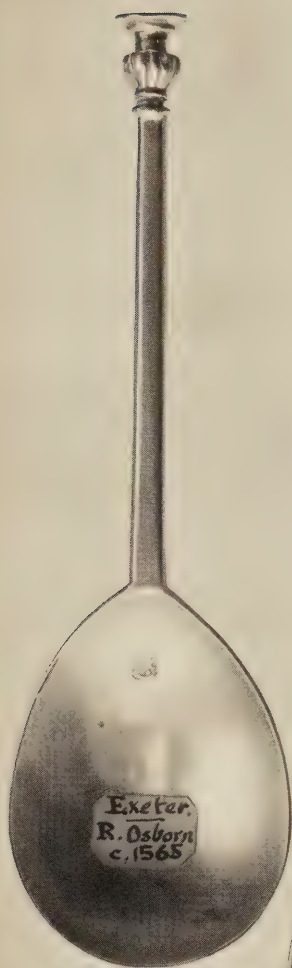
** Particular interest attaches to this spoon. From comparison with an almost identical spoon in the Bridgwater Group (lot 144), it would appear that the Bridgwater example is a copy of this spoon by an inferior workman. The initials pricked on the seal are the same in each case, but the pricking of Richard Hilliard is very much finer, and the spoon itself is more perfectly fashioned. Further interest attaches to this particular mark when compared with that on lot 225, tentatively ascribed to his son, the famous goldsmith and miniaturist Nicholas Hilliard, who painted the miniature in the Armada Jewel.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

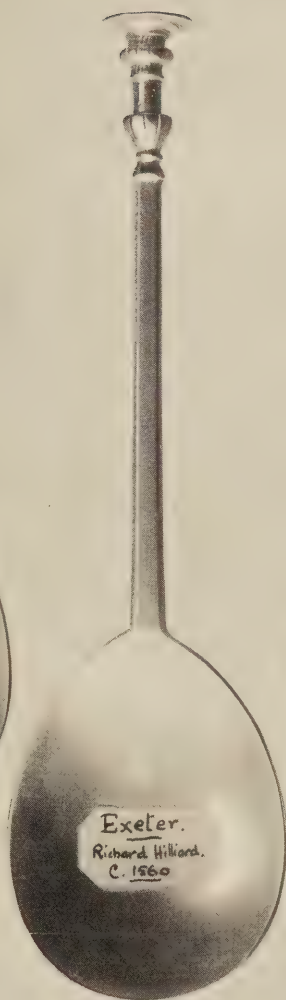
- 159 A RARE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1570, bearing on the stem the mark of S. More (*Jackson*, p. 331, line 7), but marked in the bowl with what would appear to be a triangular triple towered castle from the ancient seal of the Borough of Exeter. This was probably employed as a town mark before the use of the crowned X



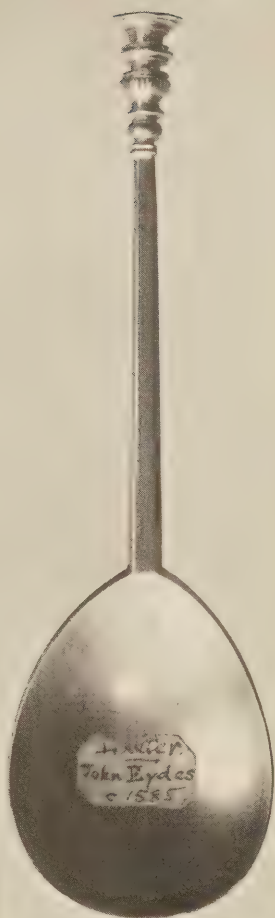
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 118]



161



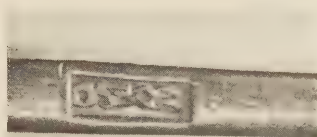
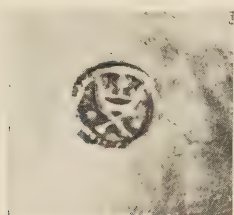
158



167

- 160 A SEAL TOP, by *Richard Osborne*, circa 1600, bearing the early crowned X in the bowl (*Jackson*, p. 332, line 1), bowl repaired ; and ANOTHER SEAL TOP, circa 1576, maker's mark in bowl and twice on stem, *V.I.* (see *Jackson*, p. 331, line 17)

- 161 A FINE SEAL TOP, circa 1600, by *Richard Osborne*



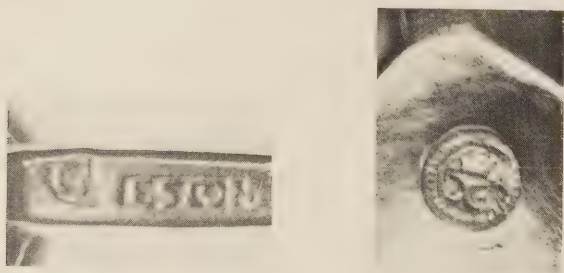
[See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 114]

- 162 A GILT SEAL TOP, circa 1600, by *Richard Osborne*

- 163 AN IMPORTANT LION SEJANT, by *Richard Osborne*, circa 1570, with the early type of crowned X in the bowl, and *R.O.* on the stem (*Jackson*, p. 331, line 2)

[See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 118]

- 164 A REMARKABLE PAIR OF SMALL MAIDENHEADS, *circa* 1580, by C. Eston



[See ILLUSTRATIONS, *opposite* p. 122]

- 165 A VERY FINE AND HEAVY APOSTLE, St. Peter, by John Jons, *circa* 1571 (*Jackson, p. 331, line 10*)

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 166 A VERY FINE SILVER-GILT SEAL TOP of unusual form, by I. Yeds, *circa* 1580 (*Jackson, p. 331, line 19*)

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 122]

- 167 A VERY FINE GILT SEAL TOP with marks identical to the foregoing

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 114]

- 168 A FINE SEAL TOP, by Edward Anthony, *circa* 1640

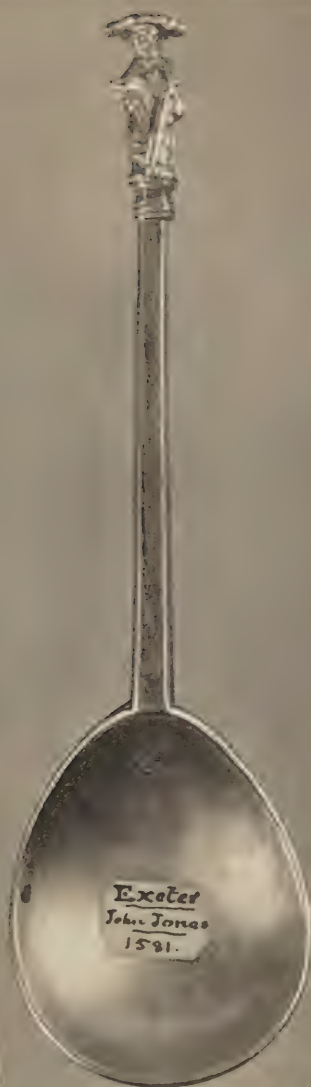
- 169 A FINE LARGE APOSTLE, St. Philip, with octofoil nimbus, by Edward Anthony, *pricked* 1640

- 170 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, bearing the Exeter town mark in the bowl and the Pig and Bell mark ascribed to Anthony of Truro on the stem

** The marks in *Jackson, p. 332, line 12*, are taken from this spoon.



159



165



163

- 171 A FLAT-STEMMED PURITAN SPOON, *circa* 1660, marked in the bowl with the crowned X, and on the stem with the maker's mark T. over W., probably that of Thomas Wood, and also two dogs running



- 172 A TRIFID of unusual type, *pricked* 1675, in good condition. The maker's mark, a Gothic S., and the initials S.C. incorporated in the town mark (see *Foreword*)



- 173 A VERY FINE TRIFID, by *Daniel Slade*, *pricked* 1693



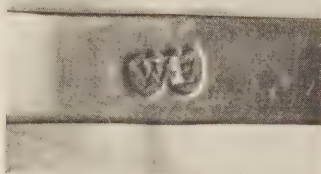
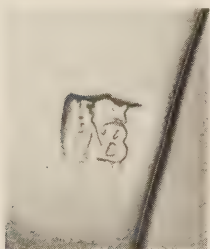
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 126*]

- 174 A VERY FINE TRIFID, by *Phillip Jermyn*. This maker's mark is shown alone by Sir Charles Jackson under Plymouth (*p. 465, line 2, see Foreword to this Group*)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 126*]

- 175 A FINE LARGE SILVER-GILT TRIFID, by *William Ekyns*, *circa 1695*, with the stamp of Nicholas Browne as Warden (*see Foreword*)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 126*]

- 176 A SLIP TOP, *circa 1650*, marked thrice on the stem with the X uncrowned

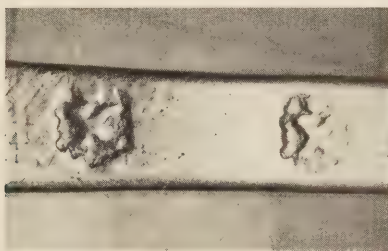
** It is probable that this is an Exeter mark, and that the crown was removed during this period for political reasons



- 177 A FLAT-STEMMED PURITAN SPOON, *circa* 1650, with the crowned X in the bowl

** This spoon was formerly in the Collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

- 178 A FINE DECORATED TRIFID, *pricked* 1692, with an unrecorded X with a pellet or crescent above thrice repeated on the stem (see lot 180)

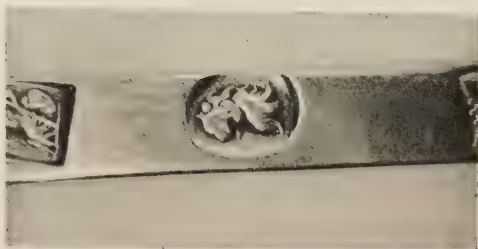
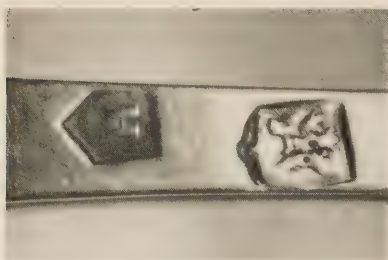
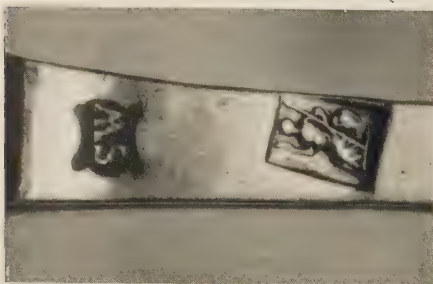


- 179 A FINE LARGE TRIFID, *circa* 1695, bearing the maker's mark *E.R.*, in a shaped shield thrice on the stem

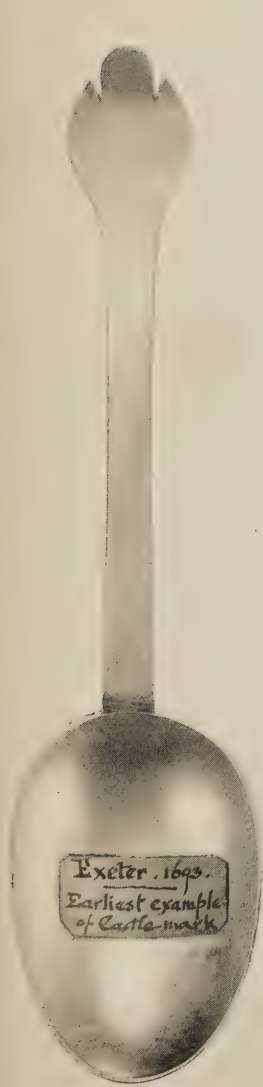


** This is probably the mark of Edward Richards who entered in 1694, and was Assay Master in 1701. His mark is found in conjunction with the Exeter date-letter for 1730 on a cream jug in the Farrer Collection.

- 180 A DECORATED SHIELD TOP, bearing exceptionally fine marks, by *Edward Sweet*, 1708. This spoon provides an excellent example of the heavy type of hall-marking employed in Exeter, after the introduction of the Britannia Standard ; and ANOTHER TRIFID, *circa* 1700, marked in the bowl and four times on the stem with an X with a crescent above in a shaped shield (see lot 178)



** This is probably another Exeter mark.



173



175



174

TRURO GROUP

With reference to the marks which Sir Charles Jackson ascribed to Truro (*p.* 462), he states in his foreword that this series was ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis, but that no evidence has yet been found of any mark having been in general use at Truro, and this ascription was merely tentative. However, no alternative is yet possible, and it seems almost certain that the ascription is correct.

The late Mr. Ellis based his assumption partially on the T.R. mark found in the bowls of many spoons which might reasonably be supposed to be the town mark of Truro, and partially on his very ingenious suggestion that the animal found here is a pig with a bell round its neck, and the T mark is the Tau Cross, the pig and Tau Cross being the emblems of St. Anthony, and goldsmiths by the name of Anthony being known to have worked in Exeter and the West Country. The following is quoted from his note on the subject :

This mark, consisting of a Saint Anthony Pig with a Bell round his neck, and the Tau or three-legged Cross, has held my attention since the beginning of 1904.

I had then found it associated with a town mark, T.R. in monogram, which I assigned to Truro. I next found it associated with another town mark, an anchor, which is a municipal device of Saltash.

I have now found it (1917) associated with the town mark of Exeter, the crowned X. Of all these I have examples. All the spoons are of about the same period, the beginning of the 17th century. It is probable that they were all made by the same maker, for we know that the Devon and Cornwall makers in those days appear to have been peripatetic, and to have worked at places in both counties.

Prior to finding the Exeter example I had long suspected that the Anthony mark must have been that of a family of that name, which is well known in the two counties, but until then I had no positive proof. One Edward Anthony, Goldsmith, son of John Anthony, of Exeter, Merchant, was born there in 1591, he was bailiff of that City in 1633, and he died there in 1667.

A very clear example of the "pig" is illustrated on lot 181, though the beast appears to be much more like a bear or some other animal on a lead.

The fact that this beast and the so-called Tau Cross mark appear on a spoon marked in the bowl with the crowned X of Exeter (lot 170), though it does not prove that the spoon was actually made in Exeter, proves that the group is of West Country origin. (*See Foreword to the Exeter Group on the use of the crowned X by provincial makers.*)

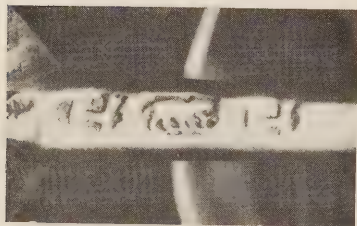
The anchor mark which is also found associated with the pig, is in all probability the Truro town mark in use at a later date than the T.R. in monogram. It was however, tentatively ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Saltash, but it is suggested that if it is not an alternative of the T.R. mark, as it is believed to be, it is more likely to be the mark of Devonport. The Devonport crest is an anchor, whereas, according to Mr. Fox Davis, the Arms of Saltash incorporated, firstly a three-masted ship with sails furled, *at anchor*, and secondly an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant surmounted by a crown ; on either side an ostrich feather.

TRURO GROUP—*continued*

As illustrated in lots 189 and 190, the anchor is also found associated with a skull struck twice, similar to some of those illustrated amongst the Devon and Cornwall marks (*Jackson, p. 463*). What would appear to be the same mark is shown under Galway (*Jackson, p. 705, line 2*). In the first edition of his work the two skull marks were drawn as shamrocks, and Sir Charles Jackson stated that "there is no evidence connecting this spoon with Galway, and the anchor mark in the bowl differs somewhat from the assigned Galway mark; but the twice struck shamrock mark on the stem indicates Irish origin".

The late Mr. Ellis pointed out that the shamrock was actually a skull, as shown in the second edition, but for some unexplained reason Sir Charles Jackson left it under Galway instead of placing it in the Devon or Cornwall district, where it is definitely proved to belong by its association with the anchor mark found in conjunction with other marks in this Group.

For other marks which may be associated with this Group see lots 194 to 197 inclusive, and lots 126 and 127 (so-called Scottish Group), the anchor mark on these spoons being very similar to that on the spoons in this Group.

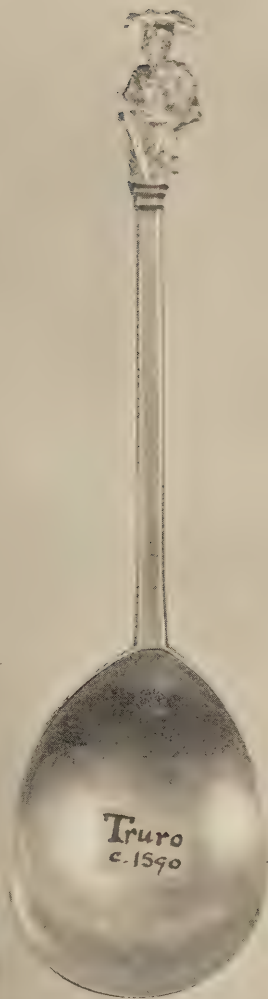
181 A VERY FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1580

** The marks in *Jackson, p. 462, line 5*, were taken from this spoon.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]



181

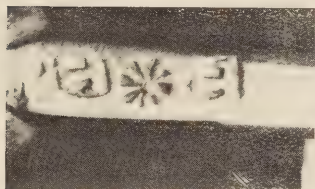


186



190

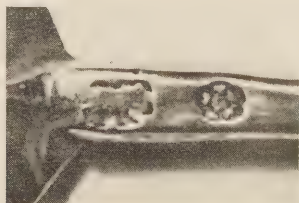
- 182 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1590, showing a variation of marks not shown in Jackson, the pig being replaced by an eight-rayed device, and the Truro mark embellished with a sprig



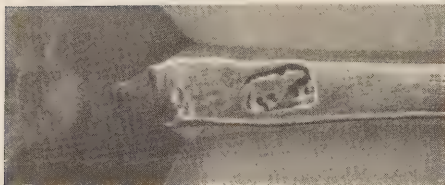
- 183 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1590, marked in the bowl as lot 182, and on the stem as lot 181

- 184 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1590, marked the same as the foregoing spoon

- 185 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with a variation of the Truro mark in the bowl, and the pig and a five-petalled flower on the stem (See *Foreword to the Cingfoil Group*, and lots 135-139)



- 186 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, St. James the Greater, in perfect condition, *circa* 1620, marked with the Truro mark in the bowl and the pig on the stem. The modelling of the apostle is of exceptional merit



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 130]

- 186A A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the anchor mark in the bowl and the pig mark on the stem



- 187 A VERY FINE MASSIVE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, marked as the foregoing

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

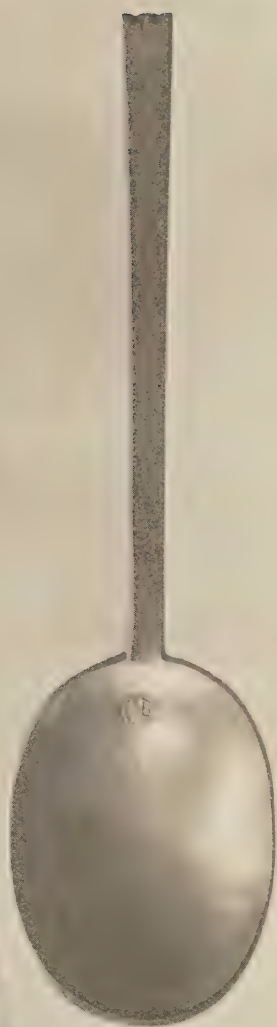
- 188 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with the anchor mark in the bowl only



189



187



189

- 189 A SUPERB SET OF FOUR PURITAN SPOONS, in magnificent condition, with knotted tops, the anchor mark in the bowls and the skull mark twice repeated on the stems, *pricked* 1665 (*see Foreword*)



[*See ILLUSTRATIONS, opposite p. 134*]

- 190 A TRIFID in fine condition, marked as the foregoing, *pricked* 1682

** This spoon was formerly in the Collection of the late Marquess of Breadalbane.

[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite p. 130*]

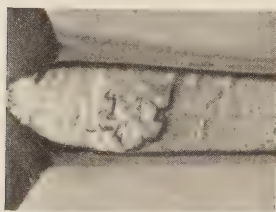
TAUNTON GROUP

One Heywood Dare, sometimes distinguished from his father by the appellation "Old Dare", a goldsmith of Taunton, presented a petition from Taunton to Charles II as the King was coming out of the House of Lords the day he had in person declared to both Houses his resolution to postpone the Session. Upon His Majesty asking the petitioner "How he dar'd do that",—"Sir," said he, "my name is Dare" . . .

He was sent for to the Council in custody to answer for these seditious words, prosecuted and fined £500, and had to find security for three years for good behaviour. (*The Life of the Duke of Monmouth, George Robert*, 1844, vol. 1, p. 77.)

The mark T.D. in this Group (lots 192 and 193) is in all probability that of a member of the Dare family.

- 191 A SUPERB APOSTLE, in perfect condition, *pricked* 1669, maker's mark *T.D.*



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 192 AN EARLY TRIFID, *pricked* 1674, bearing the Taunton mark in the bowl and *T.D.* twice on the stem
- 193 A DECORATED TRIFID, *pricked* 1681, bearing the Taunton town mark and *T.D.* on the stem



116

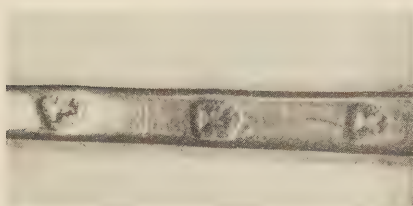
191

144

“ T ” MARK GROUP

It is possible that the spoons in this Group may be associated with either the Truro or Taunton Groups, although the T mark in the bowl of lot 194 is the same as that found on church plate at Grateley and Whitsbury, near Salisbury. Sir Charles Jackson illustrated (*p.* 481, *line* 14), another T mark found on church plate at Mottisfont in Hampshire, again in the Salisbury district. These marks may therefore be associated with the town of Salisbury itself.

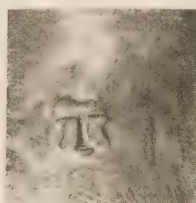
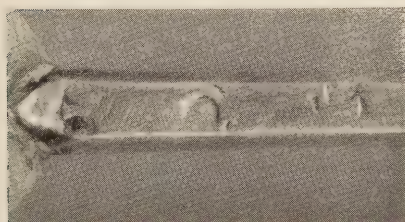
- 194 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with a T mark in the bowl, and what would appear to be a small *R* or *A.R.* conjoined beneath a small crown thrice repeated on the stem



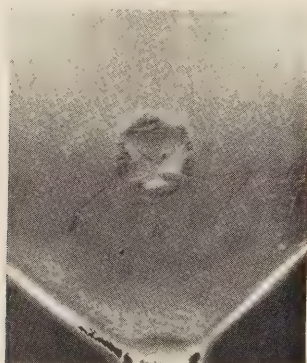
** The mark in the bowl of this spoon is the same as that on church plate at Grateley and Whitsbury near Salisbury.

- 195 TWO VERY CURIOUS SEAL TOPS, *circa* 1610. The marks on the stems, practically obliterated, are London hall-marks, the maker of one being a crescent enclosing a mullet. The T in the bowls has been stamped over the leopard's head crowned

- 196 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, with a T in the bowl similar to that on the two foregoing spoons, repeated twice on the stem in conjunction with a third mark difficult to distinguish



- 197 A SILVER-GILT APOSTLE, *circa* 1580, with no marks on the stem, and a T mark in the bowl which may possibly be *T.P.* in monogram. The apostle does not appear ever to have had a nimbus. A similarly marked apostle, also without a nimbus, was recently noted



BARNSTAPLE GROUP

A most interesting treatise on the Barnstaple Goldsmiths' Guild by the Rev. J. F. Chanter was read at Barnstaple on 25th July, 1917, and it was from this paper that the list of Barnstaple workmen shown on p. 458 of Sir Charles Jackson's book was taken.

As stated by Sir Charles Jackson, the early Barnstaple Borough Seal bears a bird in a circular punch, and it would appear that in certain cases this mark was used as the early Barnstaple town mark, though, according to Mr. Chanter, not on the majority of the still existing instances of the work of these goldsmiths. For example, Thomas Matthew, the most famous of them all, who was resident in the town for nearly fifty years, almost invariably used a flower or fruit device ornamented with leaves. His work is still to be found in most of the parishes in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple that still possess Elizabethan church plate, and also much farther afield. From the fact that Matthew is definitely proved to have used these strange town marks one can be led to suppose that other makers may very probably have used similar marks. Consequently, where one gets a mark which may reasonably, though not definitely, be attributed to Barnstaple in conjunction



199

198

206

BARNSTAPLE GROUP—*continued.*

with a mark which may reasonably be ascribed to one of the Barnstaple workmen, it can, with some certainty, be ascribed to that town. Sir Charles Jackson, amongst his Unascribed Marks, describes a spoon at one time in the possession of the late Mr. Ellis, bearing a bird facing to the right, the letter P, and the stamp QUYCKE. This can unquestionably be attributed to Peter Quicke of Barnstaple, 1571-1610. (*Jackson, p. 475, line 13.*)

On line 22 on the same page Sir Charles Jackson shows a mark which he describes as a bird, accompanied by a mark which he read as PARR. From spoons in this Group this maker's mark is obviously that of J. Parnel, the latter part of the name being run together in a similar manner to the latter part of the Matthew mark. Under Unascribed English the Parnel mark appears again (*p. 476, line 18*), Parnel having been drawn as "PARMY", and in a footnote, *p. 475*, what is unquestionably the same mark is quoted as "PARK" or "PARN".

Another mark found in conjunction with the Parnel mark, also included in this Group, appears to be a single masted lymphad. It occurs on a spoon in the collection of the late Mr. J. H. Walter, in conjunction with the maker's mark of J. Jons of Exeter (presumably working at Barnstaple). It is shown by Sir Charles Jackson, under Youghal (*p. 701, line 1*), where the maker's mark of J. Parnel is drawn as M.L., and attributed to Morrish Lawless, *circa 1620*; and again on line 4, where the maker's mark I.C. (John Cotton of Barnstaple) has evidently been mistaken for I.G., and attributed to John Green of Youghal.

With reference to the pineapple mark and the R.M. mark on lots 210, 211 and 212, these have not yet been definitely proved to belong to Barnstaple in the same way as the Parnel series, but it is highly probable that the pineapple is one of the Barnstaple fruit and flower devices, and that the R.M. is a mark which was employed by Robert Matthew as an alternative to the use of his name spelt in full, as on lot 208.

As Sir Charles Jackson states, although Barnstaple was a comparatively small provincial town in the 16th and 17th Centuries, very considerable business in the manufacture of silver plate was carried on there. He gives no reason for this statement, but actually there can be very little doubt that the secret lies in its proximity to Combe-Martin, where silver was mined in very considerable quantities. The following extracts give some idea of the importance of these mines:

JEWITT AND HOPE, CORPORATION PLATE

Vol. 2, 1895, pp. 127/9

Almost the last entry relating to the city plate in the 16th century records the gift of a cup made of English silver.

1594. *October 24th.*

Item this daye Bevys Bullmer Esqr. freely gave unto the L. Maior (Sir Richard Martyn, himself a London goldsmith) Coialti and Cittizens of this Cittie one standyng Cuppe with a Cover made all of English silver weying one hundred thirtie one ounces and xj oz. xviij weight fyne in goodnes of ye assay which silver grewe at Come Marten in ye Countie of Devon and was taken oute of the earth sithence ye first of Auguste laste.

BARNSTAPLE GROUP—*continued*

Concerning the Combe Martin silver mines, Westcote, in his "View of Devonshire in 1630", says:

This town hath been rich and famous for her silver mines; of the first finding and working whereof there are no certain records remaining. In the time of Edward I they were wrought; but in the tumultuous reign of his son they might chance to be forgotten, until Edward III, who, in his French conquest made good use of them; and so did Henry V of which there were divers monuments, their names yet to this time remaining; as the King's mine, the store house, blowing house and refining house. And lately in our age, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there was found a new lode in the lands of Richard Roberts, gentleman; first begun to be wrought by Adrian Gilbert, esquire, and after by Sir Bevois Bulmer, knight; by whose mineral skill great quantity of silver was landed and refined; of which he gave a rich and fair cup to the right honourable William Earl of Bath (William Bouchier). He also gave another with a cover to the honourable Sir Richard Martin, knight, Lord Mayor of the city of London, to continue to the said city for ever; it weigheth 137 ounces, fine, better than sterling; on which these verses are yet to be seen:

When water-works in Broaken-wharf
At first erected were,
And Beavis Bulmer with his art,
The waters gan to rear,
Dispersed I, in earth did lye
Since all beginnings old.
In place call'd Combe, where Martin long
Had hid me in his mould
I did no service on the earth,
Nor no man set me free,
Till Bulmer by his skill and charge,
Did form me thus to be.

In explanation of these lines it must be noted that in 1593 Bulmer obtained from the London Corporation a Lease empowering him to erect on Broken Wharf a machine (a chain pump worked by horses) for pumping up Thames water for public supply.

Westcote's description is of great value, because very shortly after he wrote it the piece of plate mentioned as having been made for the city of London was broken up and made into three small tankards. The following is the record of this act of vandalism:

1643—November 14th

This greate silver bowle to be melted into lesser potts.

Item it is thought fitt and soe ordered by this Court that the greate standing silver Bowle of the guifte of one Mr. Bulmer given unto this Citty for the service of the Lord Maior for the tyme being shall bee melted downe and made into small potts fitting for use and service as the Lord Maior shall direct to appoint.

A further note runs as follows:

These mines have again been lately renewed, but by such as either want skill or the sufficiency to proceed in a business of that quality and charge, and therefore yielded none or little profit.

It is interesting to note that recently a new lode has been discovered during blasting operations at Combe Martin (see *Times*, 20th June, 1935, and 4th July, 1935).

Additional interest attaches to this Group from the fact that they were unquestionably fashioned from English silver which "grew at Come Martin in ye Countie of Devon".

For further possible Barnstaple spoons see the following Group and lot 232.

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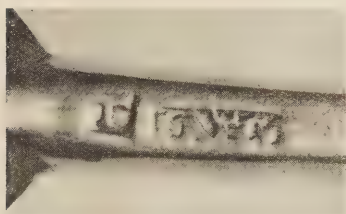


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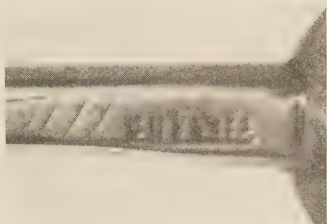
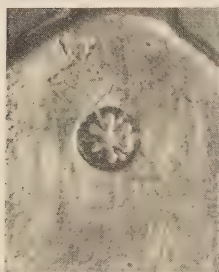
207

- 198 A SUPERB SILVER-GILT APOSTLE, St. Philip, *circa* 1570, by *Thomas Matthew*, bearing a flower or fruit mark in the bowl



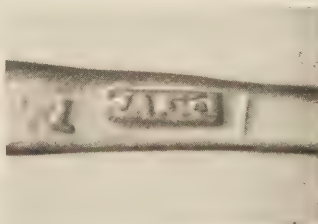
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 145]

- 199 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, St. Jude, *circa* 1570, by *Thomas Matthew*, bearing a flower mark in the bowl



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 145]

- 200 A LION SEJANT with clear marks, *I. Parnel* on the back of the stem and a lymphad in the bowl, *circa* 1580



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 201 A FINE APOSTLE, St. Peter, similarly marked, the nimbus pierced with a sexfoil

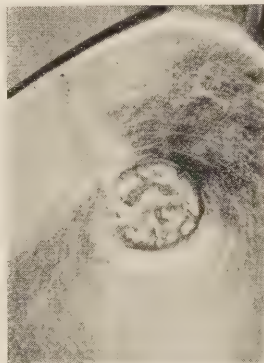
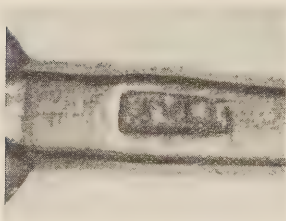
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 153]

- 202 A SMALL MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1580, with the Parnel mark on the stem and *I.P.* in the bowl



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 154]

- 203 A VERY FINE APOSTLE, probably St. Paul, *circa* 1580, by *I. Parnel*, marked with the small Parnel mark on the stem and the bird mark in the bowl ; unusual serrated nimbus

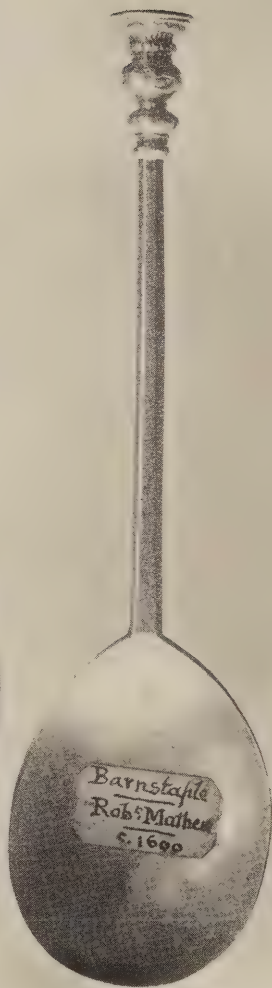


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 153]

- 204 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, by *I. Parnel*, marked with the large Parnel mark on the stem and the bird mark in the bowl



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205 A FINE SEAL TOP, *circa* 1580, by *I. Parnel*, marked with the small Parnel mark on the stem and the bird mark in the bowl

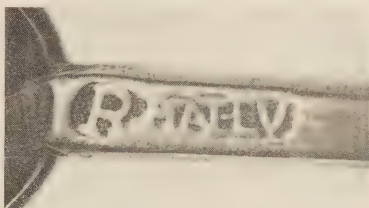
206 AN APOSTLE, St. Andrew, with serrated nimbus, *circa* 1580, by *I. Parnel*, marked with the small Parnel mark on the stem and a bird mark in the bowl

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 145]

207 A LION SEJANT, *circa* 1580, by *I. Parnel*, marked with the large Parnel mark on the stem and the bird mark in the bowl

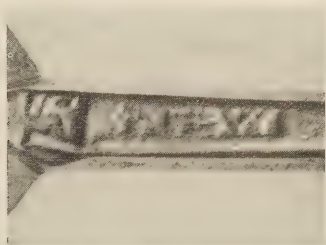
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 149]

208 A FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1622, by *Robert Matthew*, bearing the R mark in the bowl (*see note on lot 210*)



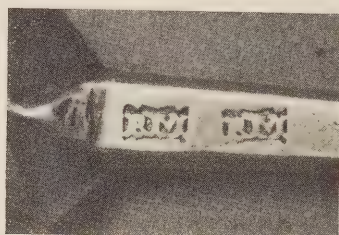
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 149]

209 A FINE HEAVY SEAL TOP, by *Robert Matthew*, *circa* 1622, with a device in the bowl (*see note on lot 210*)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 210 A SUPERB SILVER-GILT SPOON with a fruit mark in the bowl and R.M. on the stem, *probably by Robert Matthew, circa 1622*. The bowl engraved with fabulous double-headed griffin on a matted ground—the top of the seal with baluster ornament. The hexagonal stem inscribed “HONOR GOD”. This spoon was possibly made for ceremonial purposes. This and the following spoon would appear to be earlier than 1622, the date given by Sir Charles Jackson for Robert Matthew. It is probable that he was the son of Thomas Matthew, 1563-1611, in which case he might have been working before 1600 (*See Jackson, pp. 475 and 481, under Unascribed English*)



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 211 A SEAL TOP with a similar mark in the bowl and a variation of the R.M. maker's mark on the stem. *Probably by Robert Matthew, circa 1622 (see note on previous spoon)*
- 212 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa 1600*, with a similar mark in the bowl and no mark on the stem

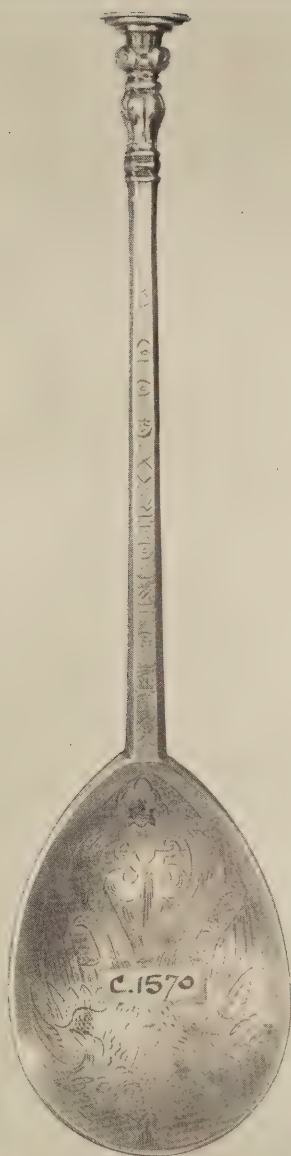
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 213 A VERY FINE LARGE TRIFID, *circa 1680*, by John Peard of Barnstaple, bearing the Barnstaple town mark (*see Jackson, pp. 460-9*)





212



210



202

PLYMOUTH GROUP

For notes on possible Plymouth makers not mentioned in Jackson (*pp.* 464-5), see Foreword to the Exeter Group in this catalogue and Appendix A, and Sir Charles Jackson's list of Goldsmiths registered in Exeter (*pp.* 343-5), and for further spoons of probable Plymouth origin see following Group.

- 214 A DECORATED TRIFID in good condition, *circa* 1695, by J.M., (see Jackson, *p.* 465, *line* 3, *Plymouth*, and *p.* 333, *line* 13, *Exeter*). This mark is possibly that of John Mortimer (see *Foreword to Exeter Group and lot* 174)



TERMINAL FIGURE GROUP

PROBABLY PLYMOUTH AND BARNSTAPLE

The provenance of terminal figure spoons has for a long time been a question of great interest, and it would now seem quite certain that they are of west country origin. Two examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum bear the town mark of Plymouth, and though it is possible that the entire series was made in that town it is probable that some of them were produced in Barnstaple, and others possibly elsewhere.

Lot 215 is mentioned by Sir Charles Jackson (*p.* 470, *line* 5), and for no apparent reason the mark is illustrated under Salisbury. The late Mr. Ellis stated, however, that the maker was one John Quicke, working in Barnstaple from 1572 until early in the 17th Century. Though two goldsmiths named P. Quicke are known to have worked there it has been impossible to ascertain his authority for stating that there was a goldsmith by the name of John Quicke, though in the period 1581-1631 the following reference occurs :

" John Quicke of Braunton in the county
of Devon sold unto George Stephen of
Broadworth Kelley one blacke nagge slitt
in the neare eare, price £3 5s. The
parties know each other."

(REPRINT OF BARNSTAPLE RECORDS, Vol. I, *p.* 62).

TERMINAL FIGURE GROUP—*continued*

With regard to lot 217 it is typical of the Buddha Knop Series well illustrated in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and several other examples are known. A similar spoon by the same maker, R.C., is in the Plymouth Museum, and a very large proportion bear the same maker's mark, R.C., in one form or another, accompanied by various other marks. It is possible that the maker was Raleigh Clapham who is known to have worked in Barnstaple about 1650-70

The following interesting note on the origin of terminal figures has been supplied by Mr. Charles Beard.

The small female *term*-al figures which form the finials to the series of seventeenth century Devonshire spoons in the present collection would appear to be of Continental—either Netherlandish or German—inspiration. Nothing either remotely or closely akin to them appears upon any English work in the same or kindred material during the latter years of the sixteenth century. English and even Scottish goldsmiths sought for and found models for their engraved and embossed designs, and inspiration for their own individual work, in the engraved pattern books put out at regular intervals by the great South German masters of design during the second and third quarters of the sixteenth century. But such works were intended solely for the use of those who decorated in the flat with an occasional recourse to the hammer to give a greater richness. Figures of this type, but in bas-relief, are to be found, however, in some of the designs employed by the Fontainebleau School, which can in turn be traced to German originals. They are invariably used as bordering figures—*terms* in the original sense of the word—to the various panels of the design. At a rather later date they appear in England, again with this purpose only, upon the stiles of chests and overmantels: but it is not until well on in the seventeenth century that they began in the full round to replace the earlier heraldic and grotesque figures which had until then formed the finials upon newel posts.

On the other hand Continental silversmiths, especially those of Rhineland, had regularly made use of the saintly grotesque or peasant figures that topped their fountains as finials to their Guild cups and objects of lesser size and diverse uses. And with the close of the sixteenth century figures based on "antique" (i.e. quasi-classical) models were added to their series of models.

One of the most suitable positions for such a figure, apart from the finial of a cup-cover, was on the end of a spoon. But the standing female figure undraped is entirely unsuitable for a spoon finial, whatever claims it may have to suitability for the haft of a knife or fork. It can only be used on a spoon, when of moderate size, in the form of a *term*. And thus fashioned it appears, generally with the arms crossed between the waist and breast, upon many German spoons of the early seventeenth century. Variations of the design suggestive of Venus rising from the Sea are almost as common at the period. But this variant suggested another. It was the regular practice in the seventeenth century to commemorate all contemporary events upon articles of every-day use. And when the unhappy King of Bohemia and his wife, the daughter of King James I of England, were sent upon their wanderings, seeking charity wherever they might find it, it became fashionable to portray them as those familiar figures at the German fairs—the bagpiper and the tabor player, the latter being merely the rising Venus clothed and with a drum under one arm, her right hand grasping a stick.

But such figures, with their protruding elbows, were uncomfortable to hold, and towards the middle of the century it was customary to remodel them with acanthus scrolls at the shoulders, thereby in many cases carrying out the design of the tapering pedestal haft upon which the half-length figure stood. Thence it was but a step to reduce the torso to a bust as in the latest examples.

The question of the extent to which Continental and base metal spoons were known in this country during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries I must leave to others to decide. But knife and later fork handles of unquestionable German origin, and embodying these same *term* finials, together with other designs have been dug up in this country in places as far apart as London, Northumberland, Dorset and the extreme west. In most cases these handles have been



Circa 1600, GERMAN.



Winter Queen,
Elizabeth of Bohemia.
*Circa 1630, GERMAN, but
much copied in England.*



Circa 1640, GERMAN.



*Circa 1640, GERMAN,
Found in England.*



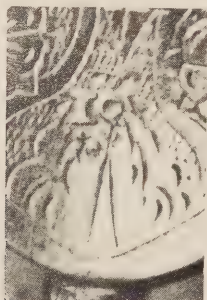
Circa 1680.

TERMINAL FIGURE GROUP—*continued.*

fashioned of brass ; but examples of every one of these designs can be found in silver, brass, ivory and even wood, though it is probable that the greater number imported were of brass. Such importation is not surprising for there was during the first half of the seventeenth century a very considerable export of English "short ware" (knives, etc.) from London to Germany, and until recently German private collections were rich in the decorative productions of the London cutlers and hafters.

One other feature of these spoon finials calls for comment—the small feather "tail" at the back of the figure. In some of the earlier Continental examples classically inspired the finial is formed as the figure of a faun, sometimes as a full-length, more generally only as a half-length figure, and of these the tail is an out-standing—in both senses—and consequently inconvenient member. In later figures, even after the female *term* had become popular, the tail was retained by craftsmen who knew not its purpose, but regarded it as a traditional feature, transforming it into a sprig of acanthus foliage. This was again transformed by English copyists into a feather.

- 215 A REMARKABLE SILVER-GILT SPOON in mint condition, *circa* 1590, bearing the maker's mark *I.Q.* probably John Quicke of Barnstaple (see *Foreword*) in the bowl, and pricked on the back of the bowl *S.W.L.P.* 1627. The engraving in the bowl bears a close resemblance to typical Elizabethan engraving on lot 210, though it is more elaborate. The stem of hexagonal section, with a hollow cupola in the centre, with pierced and raised circular bosses and acanthus leaves chased in relief above and below ; the stem terminates at the lower end with the head of a monster who appears to hold the bowl in his mouth. This spoon was made, in all probability, for ceremonial purposes



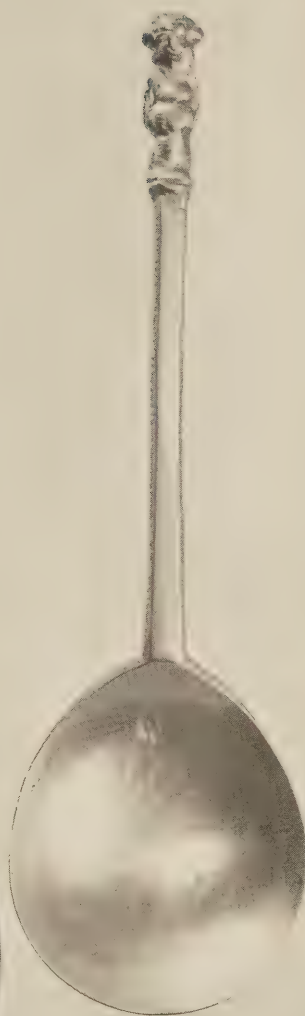
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]



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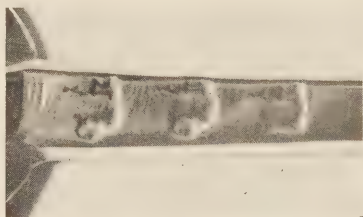


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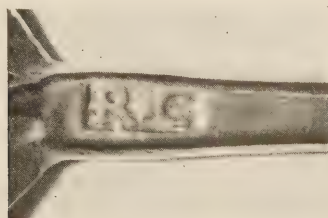
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- 216 A VERY FINE SPOON of late 16th Century type, *circa* 1590, with the terminal figure, though finished differently, probably cast in the same mould as the terminal of the foregoing spoon. It bears in the bowl a flower device, and thrice on the stem a mark which may be a bird (*for comparison see Jackson, p. 475, line 13, where a bird mark is shown in conjunction with the mark P. Quaycke, unquestionably the maker's mark of Peter Quaycke of Barnstaple*). Observing the large number of fruit and flower devices employed in Barnstaple there is little question that this spoon was made there, and that the maker was the same as that of the foregoing spoon

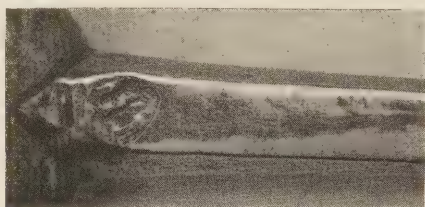


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 160*]

- 217 A TYPICAL SO-CALLED "BUDDHA KNOP", in fine condition, marked on the stem with the maker's mark *R.C.* The mark in the bowl, unfortunately, is practically obliterated. The spoon is pricked 1657, but is probably of earlier date (*see Foreword*)



- 218 A VERY FINE MASSIVE SILVER-GILT SPOON with a terminal figure as on the previous spoon, bearing the maker's mark *I.H.* or *T.H.* on the stem and in the bowl, *pricked* 1658, *but probably earlier*

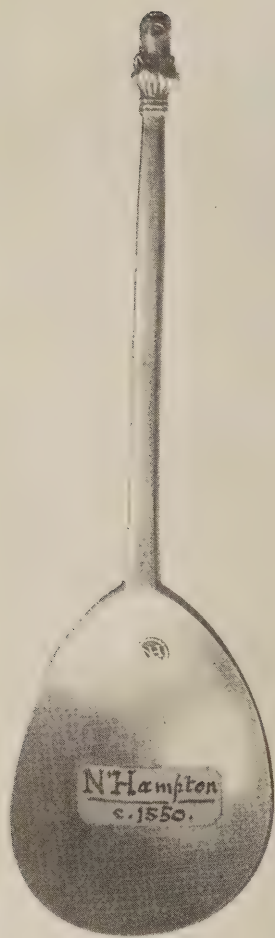


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 160]

CHANNEL ISLANDS GROUP

The authority for the attribution of these marks, apart from a certain similarity of form, not only in the shape of the spoons themselves but in the manner of the touch, is taken from Mr. S. Carey Curtis's catalogue of Church Plate of the Channel Islands, 1916, published in "Bulletins of the Société Jersiaise".

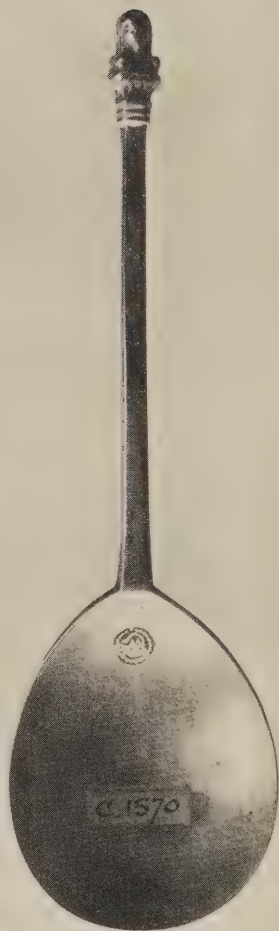
- 219 A TRIFID, *by L.C., crowned, Jersey, circa 1700*
- 220 TWO TRIFIDS, *by I.G., crowned, Jersey, circa 1700*
- 221 A PAIR OF TRIFIDS, *by P.A., Jersey, circa 1700*
- 222 A TRIFID, *by G.S., Jersey, circa 1700* ; and another, *by G.M., fleur-de-lys and crown above, Jersey, circa 1700*
- 223 A SHIELD-TOP SPOON, *by H.M., conjoined, circa 1700*
- 224 A HANOVERIAN SPOON with escallop on the back of the bowl, *by Pierre Maingy, Guernsey, circa 1740*



225



229



226

UNCLASSIFIED GROUP

WITH SOME TENTATIVE ASCRIPTIONS

- 225 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1550, maker's mark *N.H.* or *H.N.* conjoined in the bowl (*see Jackson, p. 474, line 9*)



** This spoon was ascribed to Northampton by the late Mr. Ellis, but it seems more probable that it was made by the famous Nicholas Hilliard, the celebrated goldsmith and miniaturist in the time of Elizabeth. He painted the miniature in the Armada Jewel, and the setting of the jewel itself may possibly be his work also.

He was the son of Richard Hilliard of Exeter, whose mark, R.H. in monogram, is illustrated on lot 158. The similarity between the punches on these two spoons is very marked.

Nicholas was born in 1547. An early miniature of himself, *circa* 1560, in the Buccleuch Collection, is signed N.H. in monogram, similar to the punch on this spoon. The same cipher appears on another miniature, not dated, of Anne of Denmark in the Welbeck Abbey Collection. Variations of this cipher are found on miniatures dated 1560, 1577 and 1578.

The date of his coming to London is not known, but it is known that he served his apprenticeship as a goldsmith. It is uncertain, however, whether this was in Exeter or with his maternal grandfather, J. Wall, who was a London goldsmith.

He was celebrated mainly as a miniaturist, jeweller and medallist, and made the Great Seal of England in 1586.

It is suggested that he made this spoon about 1562 to 1572.

[*See ILLUSTRATION, opposite*]

- 226 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1570, maker's mark *C.W.* or *W.C.* in the bowl in a circular stamp. The mark in Jackson, p. 476, line 6, is taken from this spoon

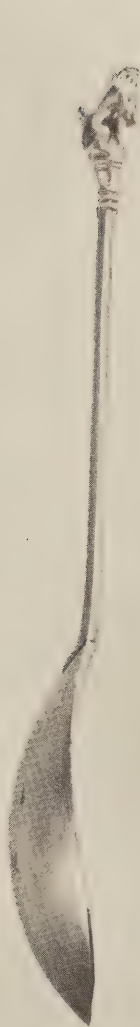


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p.* 167]

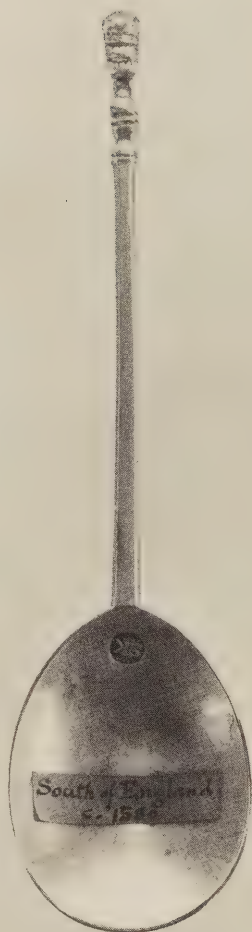
- 227 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1600, mark in the bowl indecipherable. Engraved on the back of the stem *M.L.* 1603

- 228 A FINE MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1560, with a five-petalled barbed rose in the bowl. Carlisle or Southampton (*F.D.*, *Plate 94*) have been suggested as possible towns of origin (*see Foreword to Carlisle Group and lots 231, 238, 246, 247*)





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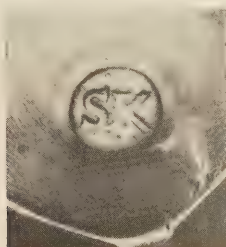
- 229 A MAIDENHEAD, *circa* 1600, bearing a well-known mark, apparently *G* or *C* enclosing *T* over *I.V.* in the bowl, and indistinctly repeated on the stem



** Burke's Armoury states that the arms of St. Ives are " an ivy branch overspreading the whole field, vert ". It is possible that this spoon may be connected with this town, as lot 243 ; alternatively they may be connected with Ivy, a goldsmith known to have worked in Salisbury in 1627.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 167]

- 230 A LION SEJANT, *circa* 1580, *pricked* 1643, bearing the mark *S.K.* four dots above and four below in a circular stamp in the bow



** The late Mr. Ellis ascribed this spoon to the South of England.

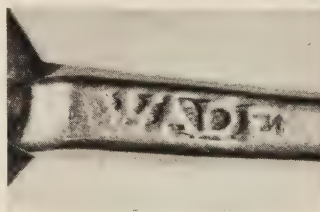
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 231 A LION SEJANT, *circa* 1620, ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Southampton.



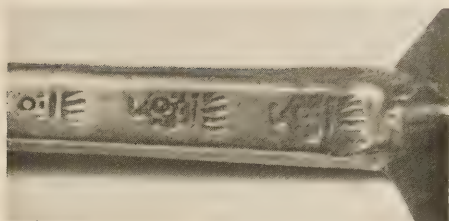
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 171*]

- 232 A FINE LION SEJANT, *circa* 1600, stamped "WADE" on the back of the stem. The mark in the bowl is partially obliterated, but from comparison with that on a similarly marked spoon in the Walter Collection this would appear to be a fruit device—probably Barnstaple

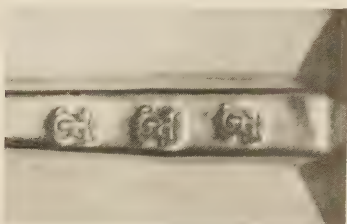


[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite p. 171*]

- 233 AN APOSTLE, *circa* 1640. With regard to this spoon the late Mr. Ellis stated that "the curious maker's mark on the stem is apparently a mill wheel in a still and is probably a rebus on the name of Stillwell or Stillwheel. The town mark in the bowl is puzzling"



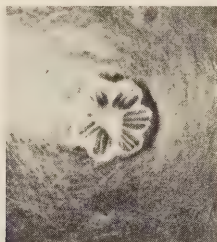
- 234 AN APOSTLE, St. Andrew, *circa* 1580, with dove nimbus. The monogram T.G. or T.C. appears in the bowl and thrice on the stem



[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 177]

- 235 A SILVER-GILT APOSTLE, without a nimbus, unmarked, *pricked on the back of the stem* 1642

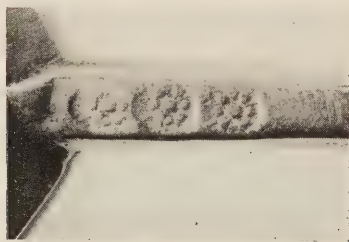
- 236 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, marked in the bowl only with a seven-petalled flower



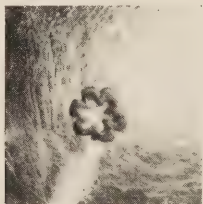
[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite* p. 177]

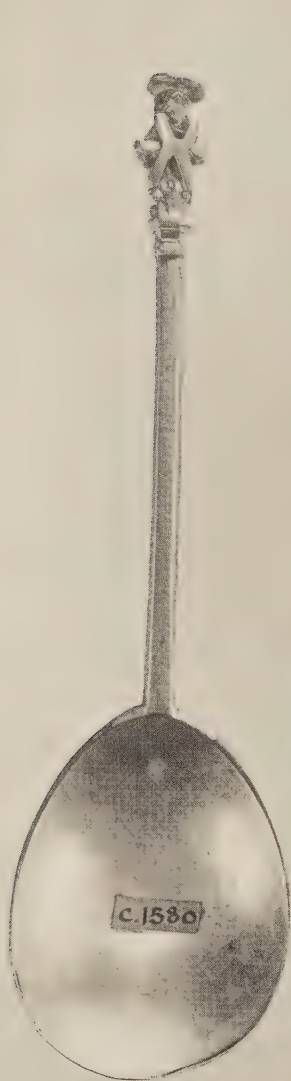
- 237 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1622, mark indecipherable

- 238 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, a rose barbed and seeded in the bowl, and thrice on the stem, possibly Southampton (*see* lots 228, 231, 246, 247)

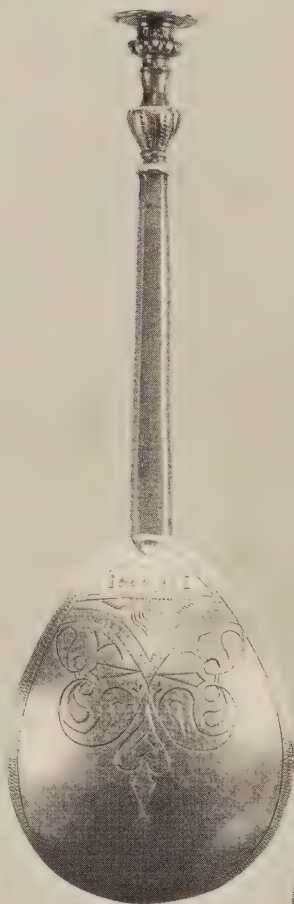


- 239 A FINE SILVER-GILT SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, a sexfoil in the bowl, and thrice on the stem





234



242



236

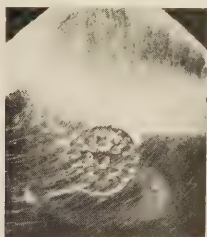
- 240 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, bearing the mark *E.H.* conjoined with four pellets below in the bowl and once on the stem



- 241 A SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, bearing the mark *H.P.* conjoined, three pellets above, in the bowl and twice on the stem



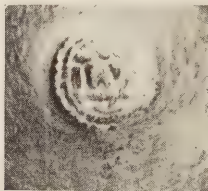
- 242 A FINE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1600, bearing a pellet mark in the bowl. The back of the bowl is engraved with contemporary foliage and with a ridge of indents round the edge; also with the date 1606 and the initials *D.I.* The seal bears the initials *I.S.*



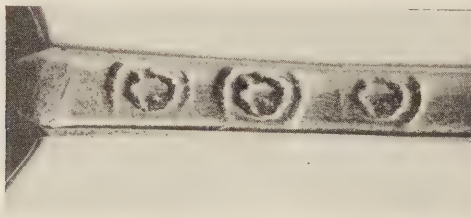
** The late Mr. Ellis believed the mark in the bowl to be a variation of the Sherborne mark. The identical punch is found, however, on two communion cups at Barnby and Gislingham, both near Beccles, to which town it is considered this mark may belong.

[See ILLUSTRATION, *opposite*]

- 243 A LARGE BALUSTER SEAL TOP, *circa* 1620, bearing the mark *I.V.* in a round shield in the bowl with foliage above (*refer lot 229*)



- 244 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1665, bearing a whorl in the bowl, and a mark which may be an acorn thrice on the stem (*See Wokingham*)



- 245 A SEAL TOP, *pricked* 1632, bearing in the bowl *I.G.* over an escallop

** This mark is given in Jackson, where the escallop is called a mullet (*p.* 481), as appearing on a communion paten at Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts.

- 246 A FINE TRIFID, with a barbed and seeded rose struck thrice on the stem, and the maker's mark *P.W.*

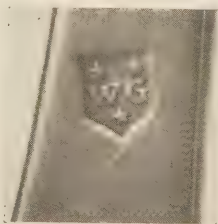
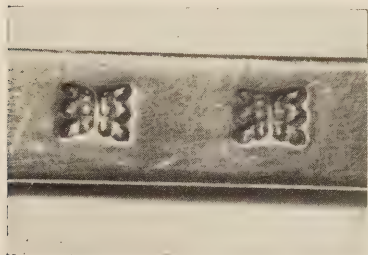


** This spoon was ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Southampton, P. Webb, *circa* 1680 (see lots 228, 231, 238, 247).

- 247 A SMALL TRIFID, with a rose mark struck thrice on the stem

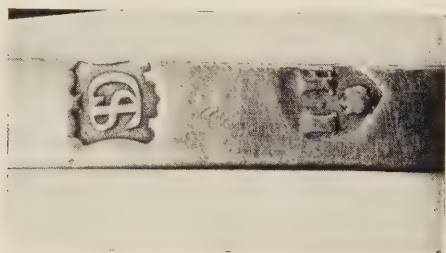
** Ascribed by the late Mr. Ellis to Southampton, *circa* 1670 (see lots 228, 231, 238, 246).

- 248 A TRIFID, maker's mark *W.G.* thrice on the stem; and another TRIFID bearing a double crown four times on the stem

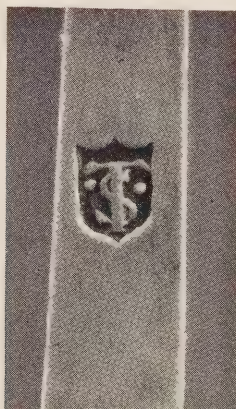


** The marks in (*Jackson*, pp. 483, line 7 and 483, line 6) respectively, were taken from these spoons.

- 249 A VERY INTERESTING LACE-BACK TRIFID, with S.D. in monogram, and I.B., probably by John Brown of Exeter with Daniel Slade as Warden (see *Exeter Foreword* and lot 173), over a mullet on the stem, *pricked* 1700; and another fine heavy lace-back TRIFID with the maker's mark S.D. repeated twice on the stem, *pricked* 1695



- 250 TWO FINE TRIFIDS, *circa* 1698, stamped with T.S. conjoined thrice on the stem of each. For remarks on this mark, T.S. conjoined, see *Foreword to the Leopard's Head Group* (lots 76 to 82)



- 251 A FINE TRIFID, with lace decoration, stamped *R.S.* three times on the stem, and a small crown



- 252 A VERY FINE SET OF SEVEN TRIFID SPOONS, *circa* 1690, with beaded rat tails in fine condition, *pricked W.F. 1705*; maker's mark *I.E.*, a mullet below and four pellets above, three times repeated on the stem of each



** The late Mr. Ellis stated that these spoons could probably be ascribed to Leeds, but he did not give his reasons.

END OF SALE

APPENDIX A

PROVINCIAL MAKERS' NAMES NOT RECORDED IN JACKSON

(see preface)

ENGLAND

BARNSTAPLE	John Quycke (<i>Noted by Mr. Ellis but authority not given</i>)	<i>circa</i> 1572-1610
BECCLES	Harmon Chosted	1593
BRIDGWATER	Thomas Bonde	1571
	Roger Goodyear	1571
BRISTOL	Richard Batyn	1454
	Umphrey Clovell	1571
	John Eaton	1571
	Anne Freelynge	1571
	Thomas Freelynge	1571
	Richard Goodyear	1571
	Peter See	1571
	Peter Walshe	1571
	Thomas Windsmore, <i>Pre Reformation</i>	
	? Luteman	1624
BURY ST. EDMUNDS	Luke the Goldsmith	1270
	Stephen the Goldsmith	1276
	John Pyke	1388
	Edward Desyll	1436
	John Messager	1466
	John Beele	1471
	William Monke	1475
	John Berewey	1477
	Robert Raby	1497
CANTERBURY	Mint and Assay Office was created in Canterbury by Edward VI two months after his accession to the throne, 1st April, 1547	
	Alderman Hovenden	<i>circa</i> 1587
	Mr. Anthony	1607-8
	James Santine	1641
	Thomas Barrett	1659
CHELMSFORD	Thomas Goodwyn	1635
	Thomas Hutchinson	1635
	Richard Hutchinson	1700
CHESTER	William Brass	1548
	Humphrey Owen	1548
	William Mutton (Sheriff)	1583
	William Darker	1694
COGGESHALL	Thomas Coundry	1468
	John Fabian	1468
	Deryk Knyff	1468
	Richard Street	1635
COLCHESTER	William Stykeney	<i>circa</i> 1407
COVENTRY	Thomas Turpin	<i>circa</i> 1578
DORSET	Richard Bulleyn	1570
EXETER	John Merie	1570
	John Garret	1629
	Thomas Punchard of Dartmouth	1669
	Phillip Jerman	<i>circa</i> 1690
	T. Furlong	1690
	George Pring	1690
	Bernard Sparke	1690

EXETER (<i>cont.</i>)	George Tuthill	1690
GLOUCESTER	Albert Williams	1571
	William Crossley	<i>circa</i> 1660-91
ILMINSTER	George Barefote	1571
	Edward Johnson	1571
IPSWICH	Peter Wyllesman	1486
	Herrick Crowlynge, or Crowland	1512
	Matthew Garrad	1520
	John Shute, or Shoyth	1520
	Jeffrye Gilbert	1528
	Robert Allbright	1528
	Richard Gilbert	1529
	Thomas Challis	1529
	John Lane	1529
	Geoffrey Gilbert	1530
	John Westofte	1530
	Martin Denys	1575
	Lawrence Gilbert	1580
	William Gilbert	1580
	William Lees	1593
	Thomas Newton	1593
	Robert Whitinge	1593
	? Adrian or Andrew	1595
	William Whiting	1611 or 1635
KING'S LYNN	Robert Cook	1593
	William Howlett	1635
NEWCASTLE	Francis Hall	1635
	William Luck	1635
NORWICH	Mr. Nycholle	<i>circa</i> 1540
	Symond Newton	1542
	Matthew Abbott	1593
	Peter de Kayser	1593
	Alderman Tyseman	1593
	John Hulton	1635
	John Shipden	1635
PLYMOUTH	? Brensford	1617
	T. Furlong	1690
READING	John Painter	1519-34
ROMSEY	Thomas Hochone	1434
SALISBURY	Roger de Arlesford	1357
	Batholemew Darkyn	1391
	Richard Harlewyne	1398
	Henry Swaaf	1420
	Walter Hynde	1443
	Galfried Marnsil	1455
	Walter Hurd	1475
	? Peryn	<i>circa</i> 1509
	Thomas Sevyer	1612
	John Ivy	1627
SHAFTESBURY	John Poole	1571
	John Ramus	1571
SHERBORNE	Robert Asheborne	1571
	William Troublefylld	1571
SOUTHAMPTON	James Webb	1571
SUDBURY	John Goodwyne	1673
TAUNTON	Henry Arnold	1571
	Osmond Garret	1571
	John Femylle	1571
	Jane Femylle (<i>widow</i>)	1571
	Heywood Dare	<i>circa</i> 1670
WELLS	Thomas Goodyeare	1571
	Robert Morrys	1571
WINCHESTER	Thomas Bedham	1571
	? Clarke	1571
	George Condon	1571
	Robert Condon	1571
	Robert Medlays	1571
	Thomas Pope	1571

WINCHESTER (<i>cont.</i>)	William Wortley	1571
YARMOUTH	Walter Bayle	1593
	Richard Wyld	1593
YORK	Elizabeth Casson	1635
	Christopher Clarke	1635
	George Lutey	1635

SCOTLAND

CANONGATE	Oqier Coquele, or Cokquall (<i>dead by this date</i>)	1554
	Edward Bassenden	1569
	Jerome Hamilton	1569
	Mungo Brady	1569
	Robert Rhynd	1569
	John Acheson	1569
	James Gray	1569
	Alexander Auchinleck	1589
	Thomas Acheson	1590
	James Acheson	1593
	Geo. Cunningham (<i>Snr.</i>)	1593
	Adam Haw	1594
	Elie du Tellier	1600
	Archibald Law	1613
	Robert Ker	1620
	Geo. Cunningham (<i>Jun.</i>)	1628
	Nicholas Vrensoun	1638
	Henry Cockie	1643
	Ingilbert O'Herbeg	1643
	John Felton	1644
	John Roger	1644
	James Torie	1644
	Robert Gall	1646
	Robert Shephard	1646
	Edmund Gall	1648
	George Gall	1648
	Conrad Otingair	1648
	George Hamilton	1649
	Robert Banks	1652
	Gilbert Stansfield	1653
	Alexander Cross	1654
	Robert Gibson	1657
	John Joannes	1664
	John Acheson (<i>it is not certain that this man was a goldsmith</i>)	1674
	Henry Aldcorne	1677
	Dalston Ainslie	1678
	Paul Symonds	1678
	John Petersfield	1682
	Thomas Strachan	1683
	Michael Zeigler	1683
	Louis Justie	1696
	Geo. Hepburn	1698
	David Dunlop	1701
	James Aytoun	1706
	Patrick Inglis	1716
TAIN	Hugh Ross	<i>circa</i> 1746

CHANNEL ISLES

GUERNSEY	William Arnell	<i>circa</i> 1730
	Pierre Maingy	<i>circa</i> 1730
JERSEY or GUERNSEY	I. Perchard	18th Century

APPENDIX B

LIST OF INITIALS OF KNOWN PROVINCIAL MAKERS, TO WHOM MARKS ARE NOT DEFINITELY ASCRIBED IN JACKSON OR THIS CATALOGUE

Compiled from names given in Jackson and from Appendix A

ENGLAND

Appendices B and C have not been fully edited, and are included
only as a guide for further research.

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
BARNSTAPLE	SH RD JD JQ	RM RP RL RC JS	JS FS RC HS

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
BECCLES	HC		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
BRIDGWATER	TB RG		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
BRISTOL	UC (or VC) JE AF TF RG PS PW	?L	

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
CANTERBURY	—H —A	JS	TB

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
CHELMSFORD		TG TH	RH

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
CHESTER	LS WB RW HO CC WM GE LS TP RB JL JT RG TT RS	SG GJ DB PE	WD TC WW RD TW SW CA TR JC TG JD JW SE CB JB BD

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
COVENTRY	JT ?B WT	RB	

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
DORSET	TT		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
EXETER	TE WS ES HB HP JA RB PD JM NR JW GL WP HD FL MH JD TB GF JH RW WO WN	RM GB GK JG	NT NG WW JC WR WD SC NK TW ER JP PT JT PJ TS GP SB GT WB BS ES TF TP

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
GLOUCESTER	AW		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
HULL	RN GH JW MM ER	HR AB	JW

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
ILMINSTER	GB EJ		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
IPSWICH	MG HC IG RA RG TC JL GG JW PW	MD LG WG ?A WW WL TN RW	

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
KING'S LYNN	RC	WH	

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
LEICESTER	RD JW	JT	JL

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
LINCOLN	NT TT JW RS	WW JT	TC

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
NEWCASTLE	TC JA OC	TB	JN FA
	JC NB JB	JW	FB AH
	GH JH VB	RB	TA
	HC FS JW	FH	AD
	NC AS TR	WL	AF
	WS		CR
	JS		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
NORWICH	WM GF	JW JR	DH (or WH)
	GB RS	PS EB	RO
	TB JS	EW WW	MH
	JT JG	JH WK	RH
	MA NW	DA JG	
	PK MC	WS TP	
	or PdeK SB	AG DM	
	? T EG	JS GG	
	—N DE(or A)	WD AR	
	FP RB	WE	
	WP EW	RN	
	NI CT		
	JE WS		
	NH JH		
	JB TW		
	ZS HS		
	WU AS		
	WC		
	VI		
	WR		
	SN		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
PLYMOUTH	?B		TF

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
SALISBURY		TS	?T
		JI	

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
SHAFTESBURY	IP		
	IR		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
SHERBORNE	RA		
	WT		

SHREWSBURY	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	MD	IF	TJ CW
	WP	TF	JK HV
	GB	JW	TW TS
	EM		TG
	JK		HJ
	GF		DP
<hr/>			
SOUTHAMPTON	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	IW		
<hr/>			
SUDBURY	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
			JG
<hr/>			
TAUNTON	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	HA		
	OG		
	JF		
<hr/>			
WELLS	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	TG		
	RM		
<hr/>			
WINCHESTER	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	TB RM		
	?C TP		
	GC WW		
	RC		
<hr/>			
YARMOUTH	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
	WB		
	RW		

YORK	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620				<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	LE	RT	WL		GL	RC	TA	TR
	RP	GG	MduB		EC	WP	TO	TB
	RW	WM	KD	LB	CC	JG	RP	WW
	PC	TB	WP	EF	JW	FB	MP	TW
	JL	WT	PD	WF	JF	HM	LT	EP
	JM	FH	JR	JT	WH	RB	RS	DT
	RC	FG	TT	HF	GR	IR	JG	IL
	GS	NR	BS	GP	HW		WE	
	RS	WC	WB	RH	WS		JW	
	TH	IR	HS	TK	JH		TS	
	RM		TP	CC	JL		EW	
	MG		JD	WH	GP		AM	
	RE		FJ	SH	JE		WP	
	MS		IB	GL	EW		TP	
	WW				TC		TT	
	IH				TF		RM	
	IS						IT	

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	AL	JR	DD	WC		AM	
	WC	NS	TF	DH		ZM	
	TR	RR	IS	IC		WR	
	HY	AD	DM	IA		IT	
	MG	WB	MS	AH		WW	
	RM	RY	EH	DB		IA	
	IC	WR	IL	RL		AG	
	PL	IG	WD	IL		TH	
	AM	MR	WS	WG		GM	
	IA	WA	TA			RS	
	IK	GL	DC			IY	
	TM	WT	RT			WB	
	GH	WU	ID			IP	
	TW	HM	IH			RC	
	IV	GR	AS				
	IB	AG	RF				
	RC	EB	AW				
	PG	MB	AC				
	GA	GF	HW				
	HS	MH	DT				
			AB				
			TC				

CANONGATE	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	EB	E du T		GC	EG	II	LI
	IH	AL		NV	GG	HA	GH
	MB	RK		HC	CO	DA	DD
	RR	OC		I O'H	GH	PS	IA
	IA	AA		IR	RB	TS	
	IG	TA		IF	GS		
	AH			IT	AC		
				RG			
				RS			

GLASGOW	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	IK			IH	WC	GL	IC
						WH	

ABERDEEN	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	AD	DH	HA	IR	WH	RL	PS
				WA	WC	RS	WL

DUNDEE	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
	DS	TL	TK			WS	DS
	TR	AD					
	CR	IR					

INVERNESS	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
						RE	

MONTROSE	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
				IM		TB	
						DO	

PERTH	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
		?F					
		AD					
		RR					

IRELAND

BELFAST	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620			<i>circa</i> 1620-1660		<i>circa</i> 1660-1700	
						A. McC	
						WB	
						T. McC	

IRELAND

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
CORK	ML RG	JH JR IP IS EG	MG CM WH? IB? TW? IA IW HR AE? WF FW? GB GR RP II? IH DH?

	circa 1520-1620				circa 1620-1660				circa 1660-1700			
DUBLIN	DL	PK	BR	WS	SB	TW	GT	RL	IO'H	GM		
	JE	NF	EN	GT	IB	DI	RW	PL	RA	HN		
	JA	FT	EM	MT	EH	RH	TR	TL	HB	MH		
	JH	JF	WB	PV	TH	AD	AV	GS	IS	CM		
	JL	EW	WW	GG	AP	IH	EC	DB	GC	BP		
	TB	LD	IC	DU	FH	TP	RD	GG	BC	NP		
	AC	GM	RC	AB	RT	IL	ND	AS	DS	TB		
	DC	JG	TM	EB	RA	TS	ID	CP	NU	RI		
	WC	JB	IA	IM	HB	MG	WH	WE	AF	SW		
	TP	BR	WC	DC	TB	GL	WW	IM	BW	TP		
	WI	HC	TD	DG	IE	GS	TT	WN	HC	IG		
	RB		CE	AF	GH	CB	IC	IR	IT	HS		
			WG	CW	II	DW	GK	FS	IW	TD		
			SG	GC	BH	PI	TG	WB	BB	SB		
			WH	TT	RL	PR	IH	IB	AB	RG		
			NS	IP	RS	ES	FM	WK	PD	HI		
							EA	MLR	RH	CW		
							HM	EL	RR	TM		
							WD	WM	PT	BR		
							TS	FN	TE	AD		
							ES	WA	SC			
							IP	NH	VK			

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
GALWAY	WD? TD?		BF

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
KINSALE			WW? TM

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
KILKENNY	ER?		MK

LIMERICK	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620 DM G o'C	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700 GB RS IR
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YOUGHAL	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620 ML	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660 JL DW D McR JS EA	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
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APPENDIX C

Initials in Appendix B arranged Alphabetically

ENGLAND

	<i>circa 1520-1620</i>	<i>circa 1620-1660</i>	<i>circa 1660-1700</i>
AB		Hull	
AD			Newcastle
AF	Bristol		Newcastle
AG		Norwich	
AH			Newcastle
AM			York
AR		Norwich	
AS	Newcastle, Norwich		
AW	Gloucester		
BD			Chester
BS	York		Exeter
CA			Chester
CB			Chester
CC	York, Chester	York	
CR			Newcastle
CT	Norwich		
CW			Shrewsbury
DA	Norwich ? (or DE)	Norwich	
DB		Chester	
DE	Norwich ? (or DA)		
DM		Norwich	
DT			York
DP			Shrewsbury
DH			Norwich (or WH)
DW		Youghal	
EB		Norwich	
EC		York	
EF	York		
EG	Norwich		
EJ	Ilminster		
EM	Shrewsbury		
EN			
EP			York
ER	Hull		Exeter
ES	Exeter		Exeter
EW	Norwich	York, Norwich	York
FA			Newcastle
FB		York	Newcastle
FG	York		
FH	York	Newcastle	
FJ	York		
FL	Exeter		
FP	Norwich		
FS	Newcastle		Barnstaple
FT	Barnstaple		

	<i>circa 1520-1620</i>	<i>circa 1620-1660</i>	<i>circa 1660-1700</i>
GB	Norwich, Shrewsbury, Ilminster	Exeter	
GC	York, Winchester		
GE	Chester		
GF	Norwich, Exeter, Shrewsbury		
GG	Ipswich	Norwich	
GH	Newcastle, Hull		
GJ		Chester	
GK		Exeter	
GL	York, Exeter	York	
GM	Barnstaple		
GN		Exeter	
GJ	Chester		
GP	York	York	Exeter
GR		York	
GS	York		
GT			Exeter
HA	Taunton		
HC	Newcastle, Beccles, Ipswich		
HD	? Exeter		
HF	York		
HJ			Shrewsbury
HM		York	
HO	Chester		
HP	Exeter		
HR		Hull	
HS	York, Norwich		Barnstaple
HV			Shrewsbury
HW		York	
IA	Exeter, Newcastle		
IB	York, Norwich, Newcastle		Chester
IG	Ipswich, Norwich,	York, Norwich, Exeter	York, Sudbury
IH	Newcastle, York, Exeter, York	York, Norwich	
II		Salisbury	
IK	Shrewsbury		Shrewsbury
IL	Ipswich, Chester, York,	York	Leicester, York
IM	York, Exeter		
IN			Newcastle
IP	Shaftesbury		Exeter
IQ	Barnstaple		
IR	York, Shaftesbury	York, Norwich	
IS	York, Norwich, New- castle	York, Norwich	Barnstaple
IT	York, Norwich, Chester, Coventry	Leicester, Lincoln	York, Exeter
IW	Exeter, Newcastle, Hull, Lincoln, Leicester, Southampton, Ipswich	York, Norwich, Newcastle, Shrewsbury	York, Chester, Hull
JB	Norwich		
JC	Newcastle, Norwich		Exeter, Chester
JD	York, Barnstaple, Exe- ter		Chester
JE	Bristol	York	
JF	Taunton	York, Shrewsbury	
KD	York		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
LB	York		
LE	York		
LG	Ipswich		
LS	Chester		
LT			York
MA	Norwich		
M du B	York		
MC	Norwich		
MD	Shrewsbury,	Ipswich	
MG	York, Ipswich		
MH	Exeter ?		Norwich
MM	Hull		
MP			York
MS	York		
NB	Newcastle		
NC	Newcastle		
NG			Exeter
NK			Exeter
NR	Exeter, York		
NT	Lincoln		Exeter
NW	Norwich		
OC	Newcastle		
OG	Taunton		
P			
PC	York		
PD	York, Exeter		
PE		Chester	
PK	Norwich (or P de K)		
PJ or PI			Exeter
PS	Bristol	Norwich	
PT			Exeter
PW	Bristol, Ipswich		
RA	Sherbourne, Ipswich		
RB	Chester, Norwich,	York, Newcastle,	
	Exeter	Coventry	
RC	York, Winchester,	Barnstaple, York	Barnstaple
	King's Lynn		
RD	Leicester, Barnstaple		Chester
RE	York		
RG	Chester, Bristol, Bridge-		
	water, Ipswich		
RH	York		Norwich, Chelmsford
RL		Barnstaple	
RM	York, Winchester, Wells	Exeter, Barnstaple	York
RN	Hull	Norwich	
RO			Norwich
RP	York	Barnstaple	York
RS	York, Norwich, Chester,		York
	Lincoln		
RT	York		
RW	York, Exeter, Chester,	Ipswich	
	Yarmouth		

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
SB	Norwich		Exeter
SC			Exeter
SE			Chester
SG		Chester	
SH	York, Barnstaple		
SN	Norwich		
SW			Chester
TA			York, Newcastle
TB	York, Norwich, Exeter, Bridgwater, Winchester	Newcastle	York, Canterbury
TC	Newcastle, Ipswich	York	Chester, Lincoln
TF	Bristol	York, Shrewsbury	Exeter, Plymouth
TH	York	Chelmsford	Norwich
TG	Wells	Chelmsford	Chester, Shrewsbury
TK	York		
TJ			Shrewsbury
TN		Ipswich	
TO			York
TP	York, Chester, Winchester	Norwich	York, Exeter
TR	Newcastle		York, Chester
TS		Salisbury, Canterbury	York, Exeter, Shrewsbury
TT	York, Chester, Lincoln		York
TW	Dorset		Exeter, Chester, Shrewsbury, York
U or VC Bristol			
VB	Newcastle		
WB	York, Yarmouth, Chester		Exeter
WC	York, Norwich		
WD		Norwich	Exeter, Chester
WE		Norwich	York
WF	York		
WG		Ipswich	
WH	York	York, King's Lynn	Norwich (or DH)
WK		Norwich	
WL	York	Newcastle, Ipswich	
WM	York, Norwich, Chester		
WN	Exeter		
WO	Exeter		
WP	York, Norwich, Exeter, Shrewsbury	York	York
WR	Norwich		Exeter
WS	Exeter, Newcastle, Norwich	York, Norwich	
WT	York, Sherborne, Coventry		
WU or V	Norwich		
WW	York, Winchester	Norwich, Lincoln, Ipswich	York, Exeter, Chester, Ipswich
ZS	Norwich		
?B	Plymouth, Coventry		
?L			
?T	Norwich	Bristol	Salisbury
?A	Ipswich, Canterbury		
?C	Winchester		
?N	Norwich		
?H	Canterbury		

SCOTLAND

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
AA	Canongate		
AB	Edinburgh		
AC	Edinburgh, Canongate		
AD	Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee		
AG	Edinburgh		Edinburgh
AH	Canongate	Edinburgh	
AL	Edinburgh, Canongate		
AM			Edinburgh
AS	Edinburgh		
AW	Edinburgh		
CO		Canongate	
CR	Dundee		
DA			Canongate
DB		Edinburgh	
DC	Edinburgh		
DD	Edinburgh		Canongate
DH	Aberdeen	Edinburgh	
DM	Edinburgh		
DO			Montrose
DS	Dundee		Dundee
DT	Edinburgh		
EB	Edinburgh, Canongate		
EG		Canongate	
EH	Edinburgh		
E du T	Canongate		
GA	Edinburgh		
GC		Canongate	
GF	Edinburgh		
GG		Canongate	
GH	Edinburgh	Canongate	Canongate
GL	Edinburgh		Glasgow
GM			Edinburgh
GR	Edinburgh		
GS		Canongate	
HA	Aberdeen		Canongate
HC		Canongate	
HM	Edinburgh		
HS	Edinburgh		
HN	Edinburgh		
HY	Edinburgh		
IA	Edinburgh, Canongate	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Canongate
IB	Edinburgh		
IC	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Glasgow
ID	Edinburgh		
IF		Canongate	
IG	Edinburgh, Canongate		
II			Canongate
IH	Edinburgh, Canongate	Canongate, Glasgow	
IK	Edinburgh, Glasgow		
IL	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	
IP			Edinburgh, Canongate
IM		Montrose	
IR	Edinburgh, Dundee	Canongate, Aberdeen	
IS	Edinburgh		
IT	Edinburgh	Canongate	Edinburgh
IV	Edinburgh		
IY			Edinburgh

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
LI			Canongate
MB	Edinburgh, Canongate		
MG	Edinburgh		
MH	Edinburgh		
MR	Edinburgh		
MS	Edinburgh		
NS	Edinburgh		
NV		Canongate	
OC	Canongate		
PG	Edinburgh		
PL	Edinburgh		
PS			Canongate, Aberdeen
RB		Canongate	
RC	Edinburgh		Edinburgh
RE			Inverness
RF	Edinburgh		
RG		Canongate	
RK	Canongate		
RL		Edinburgh	Aberdeen
RM	Edinburgh		
RR	Edinburgh, Canongate		
RS	Perth	Canongate	Edinburgh, Aberdeen
RT	Edinburgh		
RY	Edinburgh		
TA	Edinburgh, Canongate		
TB			Montrose
TC	Edinburgh		
TF	Edinburgh		
TK	Dundee		
TH			Edinburgh
TL	Dundee		
TM	Edinburgh		
TR	Edinburgh, Dundee		
TS			Canongate
TW	Edinburgh		
WA	Edinburgh	Aberdeen	
WB	Edinburgh		Edinburgh
WC	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen	
WD	Edinburgh		
WG		Edinburgh, Aberdeen	
WH			Glasgow
WL			Aberdeen
WR	Edinburgh		Dundee
WT	Edinburgh		
WU	Edinburgh		
WW			Edinburgh
ZM			Edinburgh
?f	Perth		

IRELAND

	<i>circa 1520-1620</i>	<i>circa 1620-1660</i>	<i>circa 1660-1700</i>
AB		Dublin	Dublin
AC	Dublin		
AmcC			Belfast
AD		Dublin	Dublin
AE?			Cork
AF		Dublin	Dublin
AP		Dublin	
AS			Dublin
AV			Dublin
BB			Dublin
BC			Dublin
BF			Galway
BH		Dublin	
BR	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin
BW			Dublin
CB		Dublin	
CE		Dublin	
CN			Dublin, Cork
CP			Dublin
CW		Dublin	Dublin
DB			Dublin
DC	Dublin	Dublin	
DG		Dublin	
DH			Cork
DI		Dublin	
DL	Dublin		
DMcR		Youghal	
DM	Limerick		
DS			Dublin
DV		Dublin	
DW		Dublin, Youghal	
EA		Youghal	Dublin
EB		Dublin	
EC			Dublin
EG		Cork	
EH		Dublin	
EL			Dublin
EM		Dublin	
EN		Dublin	
ER	Kilkenny?		
ES		Dublin	Dublin
EW	Dublin		
FH		Dublin	
FM			Dublin
FN			Dublin
FS			Dublin
FT	Dublin		
FW			Cork?
GB			Cork, Limerick
CC		Dublin	Dublin
GG		Dublin	Dublin
GH		Dublin	
GK			Dublin
GL		Dublin	
GM	Dublin		
GO'C	Limerick		
GR			Cork
GS		Dublin	Dublin
GT		Dublin	Dublin

	<i>circa</i> 1520-1620	<i>circa</i> 1620-1660	<i>circa</i> 1660-1700
HB		Dublin	Dublin
HC	Dublin		Dublin
HI			Dublin
HM			Dublin
HN			Dublin
HR			Cork
HS			Dublin
IA		Dublin	Cork
IB		Dublin	Dublin, Cork?
IC		Dublin	Dublin
ID			Dublin
IE		Dublin	Dublin
IG			Dublin
IH		Dublin	Dublin, Cork
II		Dublin	Cork
IL		Dublin	
IN		Dublin	Dublin
IO'H			Dublin
IP		Dublin, Cork	Dublin
IR			Dublin, Limerick
IS		Cork	Dublin
IT			Dublin
IW			Dublin, Cork
JA	Dublin		
JB	Dublin		
JE	Dublin		
JF	Dublin		
JG	Dublin		
JH	Dublin	Cork	
JL	Dublin	Youghal	
JR		Cork	
JS		Youghal	
LD	Dublin		
MH			Dublin
MG		Dublin	Cork
MK			Kilkenny
MLR			Dublin
ML	Cork, Youghal		
MT		Dublin	
ND			Dublin
NF	Dublin		
NH			Dublin
NP			Dublin
NS		Dublin	
NV			Dublin
PD			Dublin
PI		Dublin	
PK	Dublin		
PL			Dublin
PR		Dublin	
PT			Dublin
PV		Dublin	

	<i>circa 1520-1620</i>	<i>circa 1620-1660</i>	<i>circa 1660-1700</i>
RA		Dublin	Dublin
RB	Dublin		
RC		Dublin	
RD			Dublin
RG	Cork		Dublin
RH		Dublin	Dublin
RI			Dublin
RL		Dublin	Dublin
RP			Dublin
RR			Dublin
RS		Dublin	Limerick
RT		Dublin	
RW			Dublin
SB		Dublin	Dublin
SC			Dublin
SG		Dublin	
SW			Dublin
TB	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin
TD	Galway?	Dublin	Dublin
TE			Dublin
TG			Dublin
TH		Dublin	
TL			Dublin
TM		Dublin	Dublin, Kinsale
TMcC			Belfast
TP	Dublin	Dublin	Dublin
TR			Dublin
TS		Dublin	Dublin
TT		Dublin	Dublin
TW		Dublin	Cork
VK			Dublin
WA			Dublin
WB		Dublin	Dublin, Belfast
WC	Dublin	Dublin	
WF			Cork
WD	Galway?		Dublin
WE			Dublin
WG		Dublin	
WH		Dublin	Dublin, Cork?
WI	Dublin		
WK			Dublin
WM			Dublin
WN			Dublin
WS		Dublin	
WW		Dublin	Dublin, Kinsale?

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